BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,020—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1894.
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th March.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4236	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, tranship at Colombo:—

April 4th, May 2nd — April 18th, May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallushnig	4,409	950	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	950	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

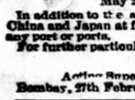
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



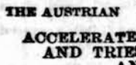
BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 18th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

O. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

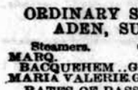
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.



THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG"
IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR ON THE 23RD INST., FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay Freight, (if any) and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS, whom the Steamer will discharge.
Torn and damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damaged Bags, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, on they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.
March 21st, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 22nd March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 29th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrev	March 31.
ARABIA	3544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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Albert Building, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

STORES AND PROVISIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY,
ARE IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.
GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL,
And the Greatest Care is taken that the Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S
SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS, which may be learned on application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ECONOMY IN WHISKY.
"BACHELOR'S JARS"
Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.
PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST
FASHIONABLE STATIONERY

	Cash. Rs. a.
MIGNONETTE.—Imperial Court, Note and Envelopes, delicately perfumed, per box	1 0
FORGET ME NOT.—Imperial Court, Note and Envelopes, delicately perfumed, per box	1 0
Do. Victoria Court, do. do. do. per box	1 0
CREPON LINEAR.—Imperial Court, Blue, Lavender or Violet, per box	1 0
Do. do Victoria Court, do. do. per box	1 0
SWEET VIOLET.—Note and Envelopes, Imperial Court, Violet tinted and perfumed, per box	1 0
ANTELOPE.—Victoria Court, Note and Envelopes, per box	1 0
PRINCESS MAY.—Note and Envelopes, Octavo Size, New Wallet Shape, delicately perfumed, per box	1 2
THE BROCHE.—Note and Envelopes, Octavo Court, most striking and original fashionable paper, particularly adapted to the bold style of writing now in vogue, per box	1 2
Do. Princess Size, New Wallet Shape, per box	1 2

BOMBAY: Byculla and Fort; Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA: Temple House, and City.

N.B.—Owing to Import Duties and FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to add 12½ per cent. to our CATALOGUE PRICES until further Notice.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F.S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, DECK-CHAIRS, &C.
THE BEST VALUE—AND LARGEST CHOICE OF NEW RELIABLE GOODS.
HOAR & Co., { "THE NOTED" OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (!?)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

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SOAP
SHRUNK
SUITING
FLANNELS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
NEW GOODS
JUST DELIVERED.
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	" 25	"	6 0	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11 0	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 0	"
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 0	"
Princes as (small size)	" 50	"	5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	4 8	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 0	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON

Begs to announce an

AFTERNOON CONCERT,

In AID of the FOUNDLING INSTITUTION,

On TUESDAY NEXT, 27th MARCH,

In the TOWN HALL.

Reserved Seats (Rs. 2) may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ADMISSION at the Door: Re. 1.

To Commence at Half-past 5 o'clock.

TO THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF A PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

THE INAUGURAL MEETING of the Bombay Committee of the Pasteur Institute in India will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

On THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH, at 5 P.M.,

H. E. LORD HARRIS will preside.

Mr. E. H. HANKIN, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has kindly consented to come from Agra and DELIVER A LECTURE

On "PASTEURISM," and "The Advantages of an Institute in India."

ADMISSION FREE.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held in the Library Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 5-30 P.M., to adopt the Committee's Report, and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year 1893.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. J. WALLACE, C.E., will DELIVER a LECTURE, in the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m.:—

SUBJECT.—"On the Smoke Nuisance in Bombay, illustrated with Experiments."

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

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To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To Elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To Transact any other Business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March to the 9th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture on the "Smoke Nuisance in Bombay," 5-30 p.m.
Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. Robert McCann on "the Rise and Progress of the Y. M. C. A.," Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Byculla, 8 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Victoria Gardens this week.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Breckfield entered, and the s. s. Rajapuri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers St. Giles and Vasna left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Vindobona yesterday.

BAPTIST CHURCH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given, in the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, to-night, at 8-30, by the Rev. H. E. Barrell. Subject: The Historical Evidences of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—His Highness Sir Chamma Rajendra Wadiar Bahadhur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Mysore, has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 300 to the Bombay Native General Library.

LECTURE.—Mr. Robert McCann will deliver a lecture, at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 p.m., Subject: The Y. M. C. A., its Rise and Progress, a history of fifty years. The lecture will be illustrated by magic lantern, and is open to all.

MAHOMEDANISM AND THEOSOPHY.—A lecture on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Ishaate Islam will be given in English, by a Muslim Sufi, on Friday next, in the Anjuman-e-Islam, Boree Bunder School Hall, reviewing the recent speeches on "Theosophy" of Mrs. Besant. The proceedings will commence at 3 p. m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Wanderer	O. Stella.
Overture	Jubilation	Bach.
Waltz	Dream Faces	Meissler.
Gavotte	Secret Love	Weiss.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Hussar Ride		Spindler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON INSTITUTE.—It will be noticed from our advertisement columns that Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., will deliver a lecture, at the Sassoon Institute, this evening, at 5-30, on the smoke nuisance in Bombay, illustrated with experiments of an interesting character. The subject will be treated under three different heads :—The Factory Chimney, the Kutchra Furnace, and the Kerosine Lamp. Mr. Wallace is well-known as a popular lecturer at the Institute, and his address will doubtless prove both instructive and interesting. The lecture is open to the public.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the 4th Marine Lane, on view of the body of a Parsee lad, named Munchershaw Nanabhoy Karani, aged fourteen years, the son of Nanabhoy Bezonji Karani, a bookseller, residing at that locality. At 6-30 p.m., on the 25th ultimo, the deceased lighted a kerosine oil-lamp, placed it on a box, and as he was turning away, his sudra caught fire, and was extensively burnt all over the body. Drs. Bhalchundr a and Merwanji Hakim treated the deceased, who never rallied, and died at 11 p.m., on Tuesday last. A verdict in accordance with the above facts, was recorded.

MEETING AT NERAL.—On Sunday, a large and public meeting of the cultivators and patels (village officers) from ninety different villages in the Thana and Colaba district, was held in the Dhamotyacha Baug, near Neral Station. The subject for discussion being to devise means to assist the poor cultivators in due time. Mr. Madhavrao Raghojee Rokde, J.P., of Bombay, was called to the chair. After various speeches by different patels and gentlemen the president spoke at some length on the want of funds, among the fagriculturers, his remarks being very instructive and suggestive. A strong working committee of five Sirpunch was selected for the management of the funds, and the usual thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

ARREST OF OUTLAWS IN PALANPUR.—An Ahmedabad vernacular paper states that the Palanpur Agency police having received information that the Cutch outlaws had concealed themselves in a village, called Sunesada, under Tharad, Mr. Kunhyalall, Chief Constable, was directed to proceed to the spot. Taking some policemen with him he surrounded the village, and after having searched a suspected house he was informed that four barwatiahs had jumped over the village boundary hedge and had hidden in a nullah. Following them up an encounter took place : one of the barwatiahs, named Khamisa, was shot in both legs and a policeman was shot through the heart and killed on the spot. Two other policemen, one mounted and one foot, were severely wounded, and they are not yet out of danger. The outlaws were then prevailed upon to surrender and give up their arms. The prisoners with some women and children were sent on to the Palanpur jail.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ramdeen Suckoo, a groom, aged forty years, residing at Naigaum. About eight days ago, one Dhkoo Vithoo, a neighbour, went to see the deceased, when the latter showed Dhakoo, a wound on his right foot, and told him that as his master was driving his carriage up Malabar Hill, he (the deceased) got off the gharry, and was running by the side of the horse, when the gharry capsized, and one of the wheels passed over his right foot. Some gentlemen came on the spot, lifted the wheel off his foot, and his master gave him a rupee and told him to go to hospital, and get his foot attended to. The deceased did not mention to Dhakoo what kind of gharry it was, or what the name of his master was. The deceased was subsequently taken by his neighbours to the J. J. Hospital, where tetanus supervened, and he died on Tuesday noon. A verdict of death from tetanus, following a wound on the right foot was returned by the jury.

FATALLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Oomerdin Fazuldeen, aged thirty-five years, a dealer in padlocks, residing at Old Nagpada. At 11 p.m., on the 7th instant, the deceased was sitting on a chair, on the road at Old Nagpada, when a marriage procession came along that road, and just as the bridegroom was getting off his horse, the drums were beaten very loudly, which caused the animal to become restive, and it kicked the deceased over the left eye-brow, causing a scalp wound. Oomerdeen became unconscious and bled profusely from the wound. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for five days, and was then taken home by his father. Dr. Ismail Janmahomed treated him at his house, but the deceased got no better, and died at 11 a.m., on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally kicked by a horse.

JAMSHED-I-NAOROZ ANNUAL DINNER.—The annual dinner given on the occasion of the Jamshed-i-Naoroz took place this year, on Tuesday [evening at the Dady Sett Fire-Temple premises. It would have taken place as usual on the 21st inst., at Allbless Baug, which, however, could not be spared for the purpose, and so it had to be held elsewhere, and a day in advance of the festival. The arrangements were made by Messrs. J. C. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, and Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, who deserved great credit for the time and trouble they had devoted to the success of the undertaking. These gentlemen had, moreover, the skill and experience of Mr. K. R. Cama to guide them in the arrangements. The dining hall was tastefully decorated by Mr. D. R. Chichgar. About 175 Parsees sat down to dinner, which was provided by Mr. Rustomjee Framjee of the Royal Bakery. Mr. K. R. Cama declared an interesting address on the origin and philosophy of the festival, and thanked the gentlemen who had organised that day's arrangements for celebrating it. Mr. Perozshah Rustomji Bottlivalla sang some appropriate songs; and the proceedings concluded about 10 p.m.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

EVENING PARTY AT "MAZAGON CASTLE."

To have the honour of meeting their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., gave an evening entertainment, on Tuesday last, at his residence, "Mazagon Castle," in connection with the recent wedding of his eldest daughter with Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, grandson of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. Some days ago Sir Jamsetjee gave an evening party in the same place to native gentlemen of all nationalities in memory of the event; and on Tuesday, he invited a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, and the *elite* of native society with their ladies. The princely hospitality of "Mazagon Castle" has been always appreciated; and the invitations were very largely responded to. The bungalow and its pleasure-grounds were tastefully illuminated; the trees in the compound, which were dressed with multi-coloured Chinese lanterns, presenting a peculiarly charming appearance. The illumination of the bungalow and the reception-halls were also tastefully done; and the various treasures of art, of which it is the repository, were much admired. Sir Jamsetjee and his brother, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, welcomed the guests in the ground-floor entrance, while Mrs. Dinshaw Jamsetjee Parakh, eldest sister of Sir Jamsetjee, and other ladies cordially received them at the top of the staircase leading to the upper reception halls, where Dowager Lady Jamsetjee and other ladies of the Jamsetjee family were busy in the interchange of social amenities. The Volunteer Rifles Band, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music during the evening. Lord and Lady Harris, accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captains Cox and Gabb, aides-de-camp, arrived at 10 o'clock, when they were cordially welcomed and escorted to the upper reception-halls, where their Excellencies renewed acquaintance with many of those present. Lord Harris actually sought out familiar faces among the guests, and engaged in conversation with several of them. Time glided away very agreeably, and shortly before 11 p.m., an adjournment was made to the dining-hall below, where the refreshment *buffets* were amply furnished. Their Excellencies and party left about half-an-hour later amidst the cheers of those present, garlanded, and with presents of large bouquets of flowers.

Among those who had accepted invitations and were present at the entertainment were :—Lord and Lady Harris, Colonel Harris, Captain Cox, Captain Gabb, the Hon. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., the Hon. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Trevor, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, the Hon Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. W. Vidal, Lady Souter, Miss Nugent, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Basil Lang, Messrs. James Jardine, M. R. Jardine, W. Webb, P. H. Dustoor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Burder, Messrs. G. H. Farran, J. C. Anderson, C. P. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Surgeon-General Turnbull, Dr. Manser, Dr. Banks, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Dr. Collis Barry, Surgeon-General D. Hughes, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. F. B. Servai, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Misses. Barrow, Mr. and Misses F. G. Dumayne, Captain Ross, Major Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Plinston, Professor Hathornthwaite Professor Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Rebsch, Dr. and Mrs. Maconachie, Dr. and Mrs. Hatch, Dr. and Mrs. Burroughs, Messrs. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E., Vernon Bayley, C. B. Lynch., Valentine Reid, R. Walles, Von Syburg, C. H. B. Forbes, P. Rinault, J. Tintner, J. Adams, H. M. Phipson, L. Fleschmann, Mr. and Mrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Manockjee Cawasjee D Petit, Rustomjee C. C. Jamsetjee, Mr. and Mrs. Dinshaw Jamsetjee Parakh, Furdonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, W. Pearson, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Pearse, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Mr., Mrs. and Miss A. F. Turner, Dr. A. H. Deane, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leask, Mr. and Mrs. E B Carroll Mr. and Mrs. H. Symonds, Mr. and Ms. M. C. Turner, Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Colonel and Mrs. Hilliard, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss J. Gerson da Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort, Colonel Firebrace, Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrooke, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phythian, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, Miss Morehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Sciven, Miss Sitwell, Mr. and Miss Crompton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. Muljee B. Barbhays, Mr. and Mrs. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rev. Fr. Dreckmann, Mr. and Mrs. L. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Soundy, Messrs. E. W. Keily, A. M. S. Jackson, A. Murray, Ghellabhai Haridas, R. M. Patel, G. Lund, Mr. and Miss Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. Pedraza, Dr. and Mrs. Rozario, the Persian Consul-General, Prince Samatsingjee, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Rev. Mr. and Miss Scott, Captain Falle, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick, Captain Elliston, Dr. R. Meyer, Dr. and Mrs. Viegas, Mrs. Ryley, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders-Slater, Mr., Mrs. and Miss D. McLauchlan Slater, Captain and Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Messrs. P. Churchward, J. W. Smith, L. R. Brown, W. M. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Arkwright, Mr. and Mrs. H. Symonds, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Dorabjee Padumjee, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Shumsul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotun Sanjana, Dr. Dustoor Jamaspjee Muncherjee, Shums-ul-Ulma Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Dustoor Dorab Peshotun Sanjana, Messrs. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Dinshaw D. Mistree, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Shunker Sittaram Jugonnath, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Jehangir B. Murzban, Damodhar Tapidas, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. Shapurjee Jivajee Wacha, A. M. Dharamsey, F. R. Vicajee, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Messrs. H. M. Chichgar, Najmudin Tyabjee, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Ruttonjee C. Wadia, N. V. Mandlik, N. G. Chandawarker, J. D. Patel, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. F. Fernandes, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. and Mrs. Framjee E. Davar, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee-Gulam Hoosein Allana, Peerbhoy K. Padamsey, K. D. Framjee, Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee A. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Jejeebhoy M. Jejeebhoy, J. C. Cama, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dustoor Antia, Dusoor Hoshang of Poona, Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Jejeebhoy J. Lam, J. D. Ghandi, Shiwajee Dhurmajee, D. N. Wadia, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Perozsha M. Jejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Syed Abdul Aziz of Zanzibar, Dr. Rustumjee Dadabhoy of Hyderabad, Dr. Framjee R. Wadia, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dadysett, the Hon. Mr. Macdonell. Messrs. S. Brown, K. R. Cama, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Kalabhoy Lalloobhoy, Messrs. D. D. Ghandy, H. G. Gell, Miss Sherin Manockjee Cursetjee, Messrs. Runchordas Runchordas Vandrawandas, R. D. Sethna, Varjiwandas Madavdas, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Rahimtula Khairaj, &c.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD left Howrah by the mail train on the evening of Monday last, on his way to the Punjab, where he will spend a few days. He then comes on to Bombay, and sails about the 7th of April for England.

SOME are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. The Cawnpore Municipal Commissioners, to judge from the absence of the usual enthusiasm in their address to the Lieutenant-Governor, have evidently had more greatness thrust upon them with the new water-works, which were opened on Saturday, than they quite cared about, says the Allahabad paper. Whether the Cawnpore people are right in supposing, as it is an open secret most of them do, that a less ambitious scheme would have served the purpose equally well, is a question they themselves may come to answer in a different way a few years hence. The trouble is to pay the bill—an unquestionably heavy one even for the Manchester of Northern India. On this subject the citizens of Cawnpore were themselves for a long time much divided, and the Government could scarcely be blamed if, in the absence of a general demand for a feasible plan of another kind, it resorted to the traditional method of raising the municipal wind by means of octroi. A year's experience of this tax, however, has apparently proved beyond the possibility of doubt that the trade of the city has suffered. It has also enabled the Municipal Board, the commercial community, and the citizens generally, to come to an agreement regarding an alternative scheme. With this it is to be hoped the main cause of dissatisfaction will vanish, and the city be left to enjoy, with as little inconvenience as possible, the effects of what is unquestionably a great and much needed sanitary reform.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Says the *Indian Spectator* : The acceptance by Lord Reay of the office of Under-Secretary for India has called forth something more than approval from all parts of the country. We were ourselves doubtful he would accept office at this juncture. His love of India seems to have prevailed. We need hardly add that Lord Reay's knowledge of all our more pressing problems will stand him and the India Office in good stead, the more so as he will have colleagues like Sir A Godley, Sir S. Baley and Sir A. Lyall to work with. Mr. Fowler, too, will find in him an excellent guide and companion, whilst his relations with the Government out here cannot fail to be smooth as well as serviceable. These are amongst the reasons, we suppose, for which public opinion in India feels grateful for the appointment.

MARRYING AWAY FOR GOOD.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks : The Maharaja of Kashmir and his friends claim no small credit for setting their faces against the custom prevalent amongst the Dogra Rajputs of the north, of never inviting their daughters back home after they have been given in marriage. It must be conceded that the Rajputs, as a class, do not indulge in the sin of baby marriages. But whenever they marry their girls, they marry them away for good. It is a cruel, unnatural custom, with false pride for its origin. The Rajput father would lose caste by receiving his married daughter at his house, or, indeed by seeing her anywhere. She may be ill, insulted, widowed or otherwise bereaved. The father can offer her no consolation personally. At the most, her mother may be sent to her on a visit. The restriction, in some cases, operates very injuriously, and is as needless in our day as it is injurious. We are glad to see leading Rajputs themselves beginning to realize this. It is a large step towards the redress of a self-inflicted grievance. The Rajputs are a manly race, not given to Shastric hair-splitting and explaining away the duties of manhood.

INTERPELLATION AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses : A daily contemporary prefers to call our Legislative Council 'the Bombay Interpellation Council' from the long number of interesting and important questions asked at Monday's meeting. We do not think that the Council or its interpellators have to be ashamed of themselves of the fact. The interpellations are in reality the index of the extreme alertness of our non-official members. And too much praise need not be given for this exhibition of their public spirit within the short time that the rules regarding interpellation have come into force. We are certain the questions would be few and far between if Council meetings were more frequent, and not held at unduly long intervals as at present. The Bombay Government, perhaps, of all the provincial Governments in India, have held the fewest meetings of the enlarged Council ever since the coming into existence of the enlarged Councils under Lord Cross's Act. Since the last meeting of the Council held in Poona in July, we have had no meeting until this month. A Council which meets after a lapse of *eight* months must be prepared for questions on administrative affairs which crop up during the interval. Considering the many administrative blunders which have come to the front since August last it is a wonder that the questions were comparatively so few.

The *Gujerati* observes : The interpellations at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council were remarkable for the variety of subjects they embraced. Municipal, educational, revenue, administrative, departmental, judicial and even social and religious questions were brought to the notice of government by Councillors irrespective of the constituencies by whom they were elected. The number of questions was undoubtedly a large one. But that is partly due to the fact that the Council meetings are held at very long intervals and partly to the variety of grievances which exercise the mind of the public. At this free exercise of the right of interpellation there is, in our judgment; no occasion for any kind of resentment on the part of government but on the contrary for self-congratulation.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S TOUR.

The *Gujerati* writes : Mrs. Annie Besant's present tour through India is an event which even those who do not agree with her cannot afford to ignore. Her lectures are not mere specimens of splendid oratory but models of close and lucid reasoning. Her power of expounding scientific and philosophic truths in luminous language is all her own and her acquaintance with the latest developments of thought in Europe is so wide and accurate that she may well excite the envy of even learned specialists. That a speaker of her intellectual power and knowledge should attract large audiences including educated Indians is not surprising. The Indian Universities are each year turning out a number of graduates not a few of whom are either atheists, agnostics, materialists, sceptics or indifferentists, and for our part we are not sorry that one who at one time championed the materialistic philosophy and conducted the free-thought movement with dauntless moral courage is now able to stand before educated India and say that the creed to which she tenaciously clung for the best period of her life is inadequate and insufficient as a solution of the great problem which has for countless years defied the intellect of man. How far Indians should now go back to their ancient civilisation is a debateable question. But at the sametime there is no no doubt that closer acquaintance with oriental knowledge and philosophy is destined to influence not only the tendencies of modern India but even the thought of the West.

The *Native Opinion* states : The anxious solicitude with which the Bombay public awaited the arrival of Mrs. Besant among us has been fully gratified. The presence of a representative audience, at the Novelty Theatre, Thursday last, was clear evidence that her utterances both in Bengal and the North-West in the cause of theosophy had electrified men's minds, and it was but natural, therefore, that she should receive a rapt attention. Deeply drunk at the fountain of philosophy and anxious to direct the popular mind to all primitive sources of knowledge now drawn upon by the Westerns, particularly books of Hindu philosophy, her address must create for the people a living interest in their ancient books of learing. Yes, a Duessen was needed to give a rude awakening to the native intellect that the philosophy of the Vedanta contained truths from which the German philosophers do now so voraciously drink.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

Says the *Gujerati* : The country is still ringing with loud protests against the iniquity of exempting cotton goods from import duties. Bombay has in the course of this week expressed itself in an unmistakeable manner. The able, comprehensive and well-argued memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association is a study in itself and is perhaps the most weighty representation that has been addressed to government on the present financial position of the country. The memorial bears the impress of the able statistician who has signed it as one of the honorary secretaries to the Association. The public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay increased the volume of indignant public opinion that has already been roused throughout the country.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The *Indian Spectator* writes : The debate on the Bill in the Supreme Council was a lively one, but the point at issue was not so much the justice of the exemption of cotton yarns and fabrics as the nature of the obligation on the official members in voting on measures brought by the Government. Hardly an attempt was made by what we may call the Government party to defend the exemption, against which all India has so vigorously protested. Mr. Westland even went so far as to say that his own inclinations were in favour of the amendment, so ably moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair. But he and his official colleagues thought that they would be failing in their duty, were they to vote in favour of a proposition which was at variance with the orders sent by the Secretary of State, as representing Her Majesty's Government, to which the Indian Government is admittedly subordinate. We must admit that this contention has much in its favour, as regards the Viceroy and the Members of his Executive Council. They must act in unison with the India Office and the Secretary of State. If they cannot agree, one or the other must resign, or else Government, as at present constituted, would not be carried on. But it is very doubtful that the same obligations lie on the other official members of the Legislative Council. The constitution of our Government makes it necessary for his Excellency in Council to bring forward only such measures as are approved of by the Secretary of State. But the constitution does not, certainly, take it for granted that they will always be passed in the Legislative Council, without any modification whatsoever; for, if it were so, the power of vetoing the decisions therein arrived at would not have been reserved. The necessity of a sanction afterwards can have no meaning unless there be a possibility of a previous difference of opinion. We cannot, therefore, admit the soundness of the view that the additional official members of the Council were bound to vote against the amendment.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks : The debate which ensued on the Tariff Bill on the 10th instant has revealed the true strength of the Imperial Legislative Council in matters of finance and taxation. Two or three non-official members were unavoidably absent, including the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta. But for these absentees the official majority would have compared still more unfavourably. But that is not the only fact revealed by the voting. Another fact disclosed is the way in which official members in spite of their conscience were obliged to vote. They almost agreed in their heart of hearts that the exclusion of the cotton goods from the Tariff schedule was unjust and by no stretch of argument could it be supported. Yet, they voted solidly for the measure, though be it said to the credit of Mr. Playfair that he was the most outspoken and candid of them all. His vigorous speech stands in marked contrast with that of Mr. LeeWarner who surpassed himself in his customary attitude of the heavenborn pedant, and sophist to boot.

The *Gujerati* observes : The discussion in the Supreme Legislative Council on the Tariff Bill shows clearly that there are really no serious arguments to be urged in favour of the exemption of cotton goods from import duties. The Hon. Mr. Playfair supported his amendment in an able speech and the other non-official members who followed him demonstrated the selfishness of the Home Government in subordinating the interests of India to the exigencies of party politics in England. Mr. Lee-Warner's attempt to vindicate his action in voting for the Hon. Mr. Westland's motion was utterly faulty in the principle underlying his premises on which he based his conduct. The Lancashire factor in the problem might be a potent one. We might even concede for the purposes of argument that it is an all powerfull one. But that does not lessen the moral responsibility of those, who see the gross iniquity of the situation, to do what is rigthh.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th March.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 3rd March 1894, sanctioning the permanent re-apropriation of Rs. 57,500 from the Revenue Reserve for the formation of a separate fund against fire risks on Port Trust buildings. Resolution.—Recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 53, dated 7th March 1894, sanctioning supplementary estimate No. 1 of 1893-94. Resolution.—Recorded.

Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 24th February 1894, saying that hitherto the rail-borne cargo of Messrs. Sandy & Company for direct shipment has been stacked in the open during fine weather in either Dock as accommodation was available; that wheat formed the principal portion of such cargo and it could without inconvenience be piled high; that the present shipments of Messrs. Balli Brothers consisting of rape, gingelly, castor and linseed, and groundnuts, as well as wheat, cannot be so economically stowed and cannot be exposed to damp or drews without risk of deterioration, consequently the firm requires a great deal more covered space than there is at the Docks; that shed accommodation double the size of the open shed in Victoria Dock will be found insufficient to meet the demand of the greatly increased traffic that may be expected during the ensuing busy season, and to make arrangements sufficient to meet the demands that are sure to follow, very large storage accommodation will have to be provided: and forwarding lists showing the increased quantities of rail-borne cargo now dealt with. Read note by the Secretary, dated 5th March 1894. Read note by the Chairman, dated 28th February 1894, asking the Engineer to state what arrangements he would propose if the Trustees decide to proceed immediately with the erection of the 1000-feet shed for direct shipment goods and for other details connected with it. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd March 1894.

Resolution.—It is not possible to make any large increase in the shed accommodation for direct shipments within the Dock limits without encroaching on the space which, experience shows, must be reserved for import cargo and for other cargo for loading ships. The larger scheme for a depot for direct shipment goods in the firewood siding compound awaits the completion of the arrangements with the G. I. P. Railway Company for railing the produce into the sheds and from the sheds to the Dock berths, and the Engineer's report shows that, even if these arrangements were settled now, it would not be possible to complete the sheds until the middle of June at the earliest. In these circumstances the Trustees regret that it will not be possible for them to make provision to meet the demand which has so suddenly arisen for increased shed accommodation this season. They are, however, fully alive to the great importance of the subject and are now engaged in the consideration of scheme to give it the fullest possible opportunity for futur development.

Submitted letter from the Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 25th January 1894, stating that should his Committee be assured that no building will be erected on the Refreshment Rooms site, or that no one higher than the present Refreshment Rooms will be built, they would be disposed to proceed with the erection of the chambers as now projected on the plot first considered. Submitted Proceedings of the Land Committee. Read minutes by the Trustees who are not members of the Land Committee.

The Trustees are of opinion that the Refreshment Room plot should not be built upon, but should be thrown into the Bunder area both for the greater convenience of the crowds of people who now use the Bunder as a place of public resort and for the purpose of improving the appearance of the principal entrance to the city. With this latter object in view, it is their further intention that the plots flanking the area shall, if possible, be let for imposing architectural buildings. They regret, however, that the provisions of the Port Trust Act preclude their devoting any portion of their property to the purposes of providing open spaces either for the convenience of the general public or the embellishment of the city. These are purposes which fall within the province of the Municipal Corporation, and the Trustees regret that that body has so far not replied to the proposal to acquire the site at its cost price with a view to its being allotted to the purpose indicated. In these circumstances the Trustees must appropriate the site to such purpose or purposes as will protect their revenues and the trade of the Port from loss on account of the interest on the capital sunk in the reclamation of the side. This can be done without prejudice to the Trustees' views either by a continuance of the present arrangement or by letting the whole area on short lease for a similar purpose. The proposal by the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to lease the whole of the site on the north-west of the refreshment plot, at the full rates of rent determined by the Trustees, for the erection of a four-storied architectural building, will fall in with part of the scheme as above described and the assurance they ask for may be given, as it also falls in with the scheme for reserving the refreshment room plot with a view to its being added to the Bunder area at some future time.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 54, dated 7th March 1894, appointing Captain A. Campbell, R.I.M., D.S.O., C.I.E., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain J. Hext, R. N., A. D. C., C. I. E.

Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 9th March 1894, intimating that the Chamber has elected the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of those whose term of office expires on 31st March 1894 : The Hon'ble W. R. Macdonell, Mr. I. M. Shields, Mr. S. D. Sassoon.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Mar. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 9th Mar. 1894.	For week ending 9th Mar. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 9th Mar. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	25	917	26	989
,, piloted out of harbour	28	915	18	973
,, transported.	20	735	19	729
,, attended to.	0	53	0	62
,, warped	3	88	2	24

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	12	331	11	393
Victoria Dock ...	10	355	7	319
Total ...	22	746	18	712
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	12	392	6	395
Victoria Dock ...	11	355	6	310
Total ...	23	747	12	705
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	...	17	...
Victoria Dock ...	9	...	12	...
Total ...	22	...	29	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	198	6	203
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	2	146	5	141
Total ...	7	344	11	344

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Period of occupation in Days.	During week. No.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1893 to 10th Mar. 1894. No.	Total. From 1st April 1892 to 10th Mar. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 10th Mar. 1894.					
Vessels under 985 tons subject to minimum charge.		Nil.	Nil.	45	14,938
Vessel charged on tonnage—				49	21,924
H. M. S. Bodicea continued from last week	4 days	...			
S. S. Satrunji...	1 1 day	1,192	} 45	96,052	58 147,946
S. S. Clyde	1 1 day	1,028			
Total	2 5 days	5,220	90	110,750	107 169,870

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Cleeve, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Welman, Capt, Ho, Ord Dept, off leave, from Umballa.
Lockhart-Mure, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

MARCH 21.

Jones, Lt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sialkot.
Marker, Lt, Bo, 4th King's own, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Hughes, Lt, Bengal, 33th Sikhs, on leave, from Nowgong.
Dill, Capt, Bengal, K O Y L I, on leave, from Jhansi.
Smith, Lt, Punjab, R Scots Fusirs, on leave, from Sialkote.
Wilcox, 2nd Lt, Punjab, R Scots Fusirs, on leave, from Sialkote.
Stabbs, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Lucknow.
Stokes, Capt, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Argles, Lt, 5th B L I, on leave, to Benares.
Hewett, Lt, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, on leave, from Meerut.
Isaacs, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, on leave, from Meerut.
Bull, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

Jinney, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Sibi.
Wimble, Capt, Ms, A C G, on leave, to London.
Hood, Major, Bengal, A V D, on leave, to England.
Gassett, Brigr Genl, Ms, Comdg Bangalore, to England.
Nask, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Poona.
Simpson, Surgn Capt, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.
Wake, 2nd Lt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on leave, to England.
Collyer, Lt, Bengal, Bedford Regt, on duty, to Nowshera.
Gordon, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Stopford, Lt Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Lawrence, Lt Col, Bengal, Genl L Insy, on furlough, to England.
Brown, Lt, 3rd Bo L I, on leave, to Asirgarh.
Jackson, Lt, Bo, A I A S, on duty, to Bhuj.
Head, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.

MARCH

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing 11 1. Grand Bargains, Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

FANCY GLASSWARE.—Flower Vases and Baskets, Centre pieces and Specimen Glasses in Large Variety.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

HUNGARIAN POTTERY.—A Consignment of this Exquisite Ware, consisting of Vases, Flower Pots, Pedestals, etc., has been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens, Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture. 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Large and Airy ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, JEWAJEE HALL, near the Gymkhana, Church, and the Rugby Hotel; commands a fine View of the Sea and the Harbour. For particulars Apply to PROPRIETORS, RUGBY HOTEL.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

PANCHGANI.—HOUSES TO LET, for the coming Hot Season. Undersigned has Several Well-Furnished Houses and Cottages still Unlet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. AIKIN.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY.—A Choice Selection of 12 Cabinet Size PHOTOGRAPHS, Neatly Bound in Cloth, Lettered in Gold, Rs. 4.—SCHULTZ and CLIFTON, Photographers, Medows Street.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1 and 2 at Rs. 3 and 2-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of these Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY! The lovers of Indian and English MUSIC are informed that a most novel, and first of its kind ever imported in Bombay, Musical Box, made of best Walnut Wood, 4 by 2 feet, with a very handsomely made table to match, playing 21 best selected Indian and English Airs, imported by and exhibited for SALE at CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Company's Watch-Maker, of Meadow Street, Fort.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED, for the Pandharpur Municipality, a HINDU L. M. & S., as Health Officer. Salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 75, by Rs. 5 annually. Horse Allowance Rs. 15 extra. Apply to PRESIDENT.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully Situated, best and leading Hotel in Mahableshwar. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangemnets elsewhere.

MRS. E. GIBBON has REMOVED, from 1st March, 1894, to No. 17, SLEATER ROAD, near Crawford Building (or West side of the Grant Road Railway Station), Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, by NAUMANN, far Superior in Workmanship, easy, simple and noiseless than any other machine manufactured. —SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

ENGLISH COOKING STOVES and Complete Kitchen Ranges for burning of Coal or Wood fuel. Different Sizes and Designs. Illustrated Catalogues FREE.

ORDERS for HOT CROSS BUNS are now Registered at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street, Bombay, at Annas. 1, 2 and 4 each.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.—Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikars:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. So well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

FINE BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, French Grey with Embroidered Fronts. New Designs, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 per doz. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety; NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL

IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892,

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '86.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at 99 5-8, and Indian Sterling Loan, at 108¼. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1-8, to 1 3-8 per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ lower, at £59 3-8. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-8d., say, to 27 1-8d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent per oz. cheaper, at 59¼; demand Exchange on London having advanced 1¼ cent, to 4·90 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at 60 days' sight by 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 1 5-8d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £48 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 99¼, *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·21½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 44,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Prices of Cotton in New York were virtually unchanged yesterday at 7¼ cents per lb. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·54 cents for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	10,000	9,000	18,000
Three days' do. ...	29,000	27,000	40,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,367,000	4,429,000	6,370,000

Locally, there has been very little doing in the Produce Markets, *Cotton*, *Wheat* and *Seeds* having been all quiet, and unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,408	bales
Wheat	6,200	cwts.
Linseed	25,181	"
Rapeseed	12,796	"
Gingelly	3,283	"
Groundnuts	15,117	"
Castorseed	805	"
Rice	6,340	"

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the native holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending March 13, as compared with the statement of March 6, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	March 6. Rs. A. P.	March 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,70,09,464 4 10	1,65,59,459 13 8
Other Deposits, &c.	3,91,25,541 10 7	3,92,37,042 6 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	15,24,315 11 0	11,79,235 4 0
Sundries	25,44,296 7 6	26,21,314 13 4
Rs.	8,58,03,618 1 11	8,51,97,112 5 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	38,72,575 0 0	49,67,889 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,24,211 0 0	55,19,311 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,58,09,016 6 10	1,38,54,684 10 2
Credits on do.	1,16,53,832 10 9	1,15,21,337 9 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,34,03,975 8 8	2,27,89,973 7 3
Balances with other Banks	10,35,107 3 7	11,97,892 15 1
Bullion	1,057 1 4	1,074 11 4
Dead Stock	12,91,628 13 3	12,90,007 15 11
Stamps	8,991 11 6	9971 7 6
Sundries	18,59,794 7 7	19,17,467 10 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	58,15,236 15 5	75,24,044 10 0
Do. at Branches	1,60,28,231 3 0	1,48,08,257 4 8
Rs.	8,58,03,618 1 11	8,51,97,112 5 7

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and assets up to March 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,08,951	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,58,947	Inc.
Other Deposits	1,11,500	Inc.
Post Bills	3,45,021	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,90,354	Inc.
Loans	19,54,331	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,32,495	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,17,402	do.
Cash at Head Office	17,09,808	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,19,974	Dec.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March, 1894, on 45* Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	900	1,700	30	2,630
Or per mile of Railway	25	46	1	72
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	5,085	11,196	99	16,380
Total for 10 weeks...	5,985	12,896	129	19,010
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	561	413	8	982
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	17	...	39
Total to corresponding date do.	5,463	6,641	196	12,290

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,648
Ditto to date ..... " 6,720
* Limkheda-Dohad Section opened for traffic (20 miles) on 7th March 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	96,000	2,39,000	4,000	3,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	518	9	735
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	8,86,646	19,03,375	40,535	28,30,556
Total for 10 weeks...	9,82,646	121,42,375	44,535	31,69,556
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,14,638	1,99,895	2,121	3,16,654
Per mile of Ry do.	249	434	4	687
Total to corresponding date do.	10,42,203	18,83,865	40,703	29,66,771

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 22,346
Ditto to date ..... " 2,02,785

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 10th March, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	33,658	48,595	...	7,228	...	14,137
Parcels, &c.	64,028	50,551	13,477	...	97,221	..
Goods	3,817	4,550	..	733	...	17,180
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,05,503	1,01,697	4,816	...	...	...
Aggregate	11,81,895	11,16,991	..	...	65,904	...

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to Feb. 6 compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94:—

Latest Month.

	In Feb. 1894. Bengal.	In Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	9,00,000	54,52,500
Actual	38,84,165	19,45,800	58,29,965
Better than Estimate	..	10,45,800	3,77,465
Worse than Estimate	6,68,335	..	...

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	5,03,77,500	1,30,00,000	6,33,77,500
Actual	4,42,84,815	1,43,11,500	5,85,96,315
Better than estimate	..	4,11,500	..
Worse than Estimate	60,92,685	..	54,41,18

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAYNARD—March 15, at Gooboor Estate, Kopps, the wife of Walsham H. Maynard, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—March 8, at Lucknow, the wife of C A L Williams, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WINTLE—March 14, at the Presidency General Hospital, Charles Macdonald Wintle, Bengal Police, son of the late Major-General E Wintle, R S C, aged 40.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1894.

IT is now known that the Members of the India Council were unanimous in their opposition to Lord Kimberley's decision to exclude cotton imports from the operation of the new Indian Tariff Act. It will probably be found that the members of the Viceregal Council were equally unanimous in deprecating the omission, and that their acquiescence was due, not to conviction, but to the *force majeure*. A contemporary has erroneously asserted that Sir Charles Pritchard supported the Tariff Bill, and voted against the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair's amendment to refer the Bill back to the Committee. We see from a verbatim report of Sir Charles Pritchard's speech on the occasion, which has been published in the last *Gazette of India*, that far from supporting the Bill, he stated that he could not conceal his personal views regarding the exclusion of cotton goods from taxation were closely allied to those of the mover of the amendment. "I should have preferred a measure," said Sir Charles, "that would have brought into the Goverument treasury a more substantial revenue—one that would have effected a greater improvement in our financial position, and have enabled us to avoid part, at any rate, of the impending retrenchment of State expenditure on railways and irrigation works. I should have preferred a measure that would have imposed import duties on a few of the articles of foreign manufacture, which the people of India most largely consume and have left free the smaller items, the subjection of which to tariff duties will only bring in a small amount of revenue at the cost of some trouble to the trade in its collection; and one that followed more closely the wishes of the Indian tax-payers regarding the shape in which they should make their contributions to the Exchequer." Sir Charles was perfectly candid. He did not conceal his own deliberate opinion, but he stated frankly that he was not in a position to give it effect by his vote. He sits in the Council, not as an independent member, but by virtue of the office he holds as a member of the Government of India. "That Government," he told his colleagues, "is not an autocratic and independent authority, but is subject to the control and direction of the Home Government."

Sir Charles Pritchard exonerated the Government of India from responsibility for the omission by explaining the *modus operandi* in regard to financial measures: "In matters relating to Indian taxation, it is the constitutional duty of the Government of India to formulate proposals in Executive Councils, and to submit the proposals it approves to the Home Government, which in its wisdom accepts, modifies, or rejects these proposals. The duty of giving effect to the decision arrived at by her Majesty's Government then rests on the Government of India. It was under these prescriptions, that the Indian Tariff Bill assumed the shape in which it was introduced into this Council by my hon'ble friend the Finance Member." It is sufficiently clear from this statement, even as it stands, that the Government of India proposed that cotton imports should be included in the new scheme of taxation. As we know, the members of the India Council unanimously approved of those proposals. Any one who reads between the lines of Lord Kimberley's speech to the Manchester deputation which waited on him to ask for the exemption of Manchester goods from the new tariff will see that his Lordship's better judgment approved of the inclusion, and that he was simply submitting to the exigencies of Parliamentary politics in setting aside—for the present—the recommendations of the Government of India and the views of his own Council. Sir Charles Pritchard left no doubt whatever as to the attitude of the Government of India on the question. They pressed their views on the Secretary of State to whom they addressed energetic remonstrances:—"The question whether cotton goods should be included in or excluded from the tariff schedule was anxiously considered by the Executive Council, and certain representations on the subject, in which I most heartily concurred, were *on more than one occasion* submitted to the Secretary of State. Her Majesty's Government has considered those representations and, viewing the subject from the wider standpoint of Imperial policy and in its relation to the interests of the Empire as a whole, has decided against the inclusion of cotton goods in the schedules of the Indian Tariff Bill. I must accept that decision and take my part in giving effect to it, and shall vote accordingly against the amendment." When the question of the inclusion or exemption of the goods of one set of manufacturers from Custom duties levied on all else comes to be considered in its relation to the Empire as a whole, the exemption must cease. There is every indication that this result will be obtained in the not very distant future. The *Times* has grasped the situation and declared that reconsideration of the question of an import duty is inevitable, and that it behoves the House of Commons and the British nation to set the matter right. The sooner the matter is set right once for all the better for the Empire as a whole.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, whose death is announced by Reuter, was as old as the century, save for a single year. Fifty years ago he held a foremost place amongst the makers of European history, and although his name has long disappeared from continental politics, his past career will ensure for his memory undying affection on the part of the people of Hungary, for whose ancient liberties he so strenuously and so triumphantly fought. Louis Kossuth was the son of a Procurator-Fiscal, and studied for the Bar. While yet a young man he was elected to the Hungarian Diet, and soon after started on a journalistic career. In 1839 the Government suppressed his paper, and he himself was condemned and imprisoned for high treason. He took advantage of his captivity to master the English language, with the aid of a Bible and Shakespeare, and was thus enabled in after years to plead with great eloquence the cause of his country before vast audiences in England and America. In 1841, having been released, he started another journal, which was the chief organ of the National movement, the demands of his party including the extension of the suffrage, the release of the tenants from feudal burdens, freedom of trade, and a wide scheme of education. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased, until in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon Government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seignoral claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the laudlords. It was then that the more moderate party in the Hungarian Diet joined hands with the Advanced Party, and at the instance of Kossuth voted unanimously that the Constitution of Hungary could never be freed from the eternal machinations of the Austrian Cabinet until constitutional government was established in the Ultra-Hungarian possessions of the Crown. This declaration was followed by a revolution in Vienna and the concession of an Austrian Constitution. Then the Hungarian Diet demanded a Hungarian Ministry, which was granted, and Count Louis Batthyanyi was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary. But the Austrian statesmen appointed the Sclavonic leader Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, supplied him with money and munitions of war, and let him loose upon Hungary. Count Batthyanyi resigned, a Committee of Public Safety was appointed by the Hungarian Diet, and from that time till he was driven into exile Kossuth was the ruler of Hungary. He hastily raised volunteers who drove Jellachich out of the country; and when the imbecile Ferdinand gave place to his nephew Francis Joseph, and Austrian armies were poured into the country, they were defeated in fifteen battles by the brave Hungarians. When the Russians poured into the country in 1849, Gorgay, the chief of the Hungarian Generals, betrayed his country and exploded his ammunition. Klapka for a long while held out in the strong fortress of Komorn, but most of the other Generals who surrendered to the Russians were handed over to Austria, and were hanged at Arad. Kossuth escaped into Turkey, and his surrender was vainly demanded by both Russia and Austria. Kossuth and his fellow-exiles embarked on board an American steamer, and in due time they reached Southampton, and were enthusiastically welcomed in England. After a brief sojourn Kossuth accepted the invitation of the President of the United States, and paid a visit to America. On his return to Europe he was indefatigable in endeavouring to turn every event to the advantage of the sacred cause of Hungary; but it is unnecessary to dwell upon this period of his life. Suffice it that deliverance to Hungary came at last; and if that deliverance was due mainly to unforeseen events, it was through the heroic spirit which Kossuth had inspired in her sons that she was able to seize her opportunity.

MR. NUGENT, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, is clearly of opinion that Municipalities are not popular institutions in India, or at least in the Bombay Presidency. He has informed Government that he "entertains little doubt that, if a plebiscite were taken next month in every Municipality in the Presidency, and if the voting was by ballot on the question whether the Municipality should be retained or should be abolished, and if Government accepted the views of the majority, there would not be a Municipality left in the Presidency within six months." Mr. Nugent has been led to express this opinion by the condition of affairs at Bhatkal, in the Kanara District, where the inhabitants have been petitioning Government "by noisy clamour and numerous petitions" as the Commissioner puts it, to abolish the Municipality. The petitioners bring any number of indictments against the Municipality, which, however, was not organised until January 1892. The permanent resident population of the town is nearly 6,000, of whom more than half are Navaits. The Navaits live in a separate quarter, called Navaitkeri, where the houses are storied ones and crowded together, though they generally have a good compound behind. Their sanitary arrangements are bad; and a serious outbreak of cholera occurred last year, which confined itself more or less exclusively to the Navait quarter. The petitioners declare their inability to pay the Municipal house-tax, and pray that the levy of the tax by attachment and sale of household articles may be postponed. The petitioners even go so far as to assert that a reference to the report of the Municipality for the year 1892-93 will satisfy Government that there has been no necessity for a Municipality being established in a poor town like Bhatkal, that the Municipality has yet done nothing since its establishment for the public safety or convenience, that the revenue realized by it is all being spent to feed the establishment, and that the total expenditure of the Municipality is considerably greater than its income which consists of octroi duty and the house-tax. The petitioners seem to be quite content—as Indian villagers always are—with existing sanitary arrangements, and say that if minor works, sanitary or otherwise, were needed, the Local Board could have spent Rs. 300—an amount fully adequate to the requirements of the case. In reply to this indictment the President of the Municipality says that as a whole the inhabitants are well off. Reading between the lines, it is apparent that he considers the outcry against the Municipality arises from the great dislike of the people to the house tax. His letter clearly shows that the existence of the Municipality has been far too brief to justify the Government in reverting to the old system, and he expresses a belief that before long the finances of the Municipality will be in a satisfactory condition and the sanitary defects of the town will be fully remedied. His views are supported by the Collector of Kanara and also by the Commissioner of the Southern Division, who, as we have seen, points out that in few towns however large and however important, would a Municipality ever have been or ever would be created if the wishes of the masses were consulted. Mr. Nugent says: "The people of Bhatkal hate even the mild control a Municipality will exert, and they abhor having to pay any municipal tax." The Government have requested Mr. Nugent to submit a special report on the workings of the Municipality during 1893-94, and have meantime come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground for granting the request of the petitioners.

THE nations which when surfeited with silver, naturally thirst for gold, have reason to rejoice that South Africa is adding to the supply of that precious metal in ever-increasing volume. In the month of December last the output of the gold-fields at Johannesburg amounted to 1,46,356 ozs., a total much larger than any previous monthly yield. In November the yield was 1,48,640 ozs., which in itself was a considerable increase on the 1,18,000 ozs. of the corresponding month in the previous year. There has been a steady progress in the annual amounts of gold since the opening up of the fields. These returns do not include the large quantity of gold produced at the Tati gold fields or at Berberloo. The annual yield of gold in South Africa is £6,000,000 double the yield of Australia. Not many years since General Nixon, a member of the Cape Legislature predicted that the Transvaal would be eventually the great source of the gold-supply of the world, and that prediction seems likely to be fulfilled. There is good reason to believe that Matabeleland and Mashonaland are both equally auriferous, but the gold has to be extracted by a crushing process, which is too laborious for manual labour, and must be done by machinery.

A CORRESPONDENT, who can speak from practical experience, writes to us as follows:—I read your article in to-day's paper (21st inst.) relating to the East Coast of Africa. The Germans evidently knew what they are about, which our officers did not, when the partition of East Africa took place, for they have secured the coast line, and can always realise with ease the Customs revenue at the coast ports, which is a tangible asset to commence with. They have left us the hinterland to colonise, and when we have colonised it they will receive the duty on our exports. As the Mahomedans are actively proselytizing the natives north, east, and west of Uganda, we shall have another Mahdist war on our hands, at which the Germans will look on, while keeping their hands free. I sincerely hope that the British Government will leave Uganda severely alone, if they do not want some day to have another Soudan war on their hands, six hundred miles from their base.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS, in company with Mrs. Candy, visited the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, at 4-30 p.m., yesterday. Her Excellency, on alighting at the gate of the Home, was cordially received by Colonel and Mrs. Empson and Rev. T. H. Greig. She went over all the rooms and conversed with the inmates, and distributed work to those of the residents who were prepared to take in, and execute orders. Her Excellency expressed herself very much pleased with the apartments, and their condition, and also with the inmates, whom she invited to attend an entertainment, at Parel, on Monday next. After visiting the Home and inspecting the reading-room she visited the superintendent's quarters, and left the premises after having spent an hour there.

THE report of the Currency Commission appointed by the Government of Ceylon to consider, (1) the probable effect in Ceylon of the recent action of the Indian Government in putting an artificial value on the rupee; and (2) the measures which it may be expedient to take to protect the interests of the Colony under the altered nature of the currency, has at length been issued. It is a very lengthy document, embodying all the written evidence given before the Commission. The Commission has pronounced against any change in the currency of the island. One of the last paragraphs in the report says: For the objections which we have stated above we are unable at present to advise the Government of Ceylon to sever its connection with the currency of the Continent of India. We think the risks inseparable from such a change are as great as, if not greater than, those which may be expected from inaction at the present time.

IT is admitted, says the *Englishmen*, that Lord Kimberley took the step of exempting Lancashire cottons in defiance of his own Council, which, as we know, voted as solidly as the non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in favour of the re-imposition of the duties. Probably by this time the Home Government is beginning to doubt the wisdom of its desperate attempt to propitiate Lancashire. It may yet learn that it has paid too high a price for the retention of the twelve seats in the cotton-spinning country which are the sole object it has had in view from the beginning. An election is impending, and this flagrant act of political immorality is not likely to be lost upon constituencies which are even more important than Lancashire in the eyes of "practical politicians," and which are deeply interested by trade relations in maintaining the general welfare of the country.

ALTHOUGH, says a contemporary

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

During the discussion in the House of Commons, last night, on the Navy Estimates, Sir W. V. Harcourt said that maintaining the supremacy of our Navy was the greatest element of peace, enabling Great Britain to hold aloof from European combinations.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Registration Bill is the first measure on the Government programme.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PONDOLAND.

British sovereignty has been proclaimed over Pondoland.

LORD ROBERTS AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Lord Roberts, in receiving the Freedom of the City of Newcastle-on-Tyne said that the problem of the future was to devise an Imperial Federation acceptable alike to the Colonies and Great Britain. It was essential, he said, that Great Britain should possess an adequate Army as well as a Navy. He believed that the British and Native troops in India are well prepared, but that if called upon to repel aggression from Central Asia, large reinforcements would be required from England. Conclusive objections, his Lordship said, existed against a passive attitude on the part of Great Britain in the event of a Russian advance into Afghanistan.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER.

PARIS, MARCH 20.

Senator Boulanger has been appointed Colonial Minister.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The death is announced of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot.

THE EXCLUSION OF COTTON FROM THE NEW TARIFF.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

A public meeting to protest against the exclusion of cotton duties from the new import tariff was held this evening in the Victoria Hall. Sir S. Ramaswami was voted to the chair, and a number of letters and telegrams were read from Madura, Bellary, Gooty, and Calicut, protesting against any fresh taxation until reduction in expenditure is made, and also protesting against the exclusion of cotton goods from any import tariff.

Mr. George Arbuthnot proposed "That this meeting, while it is of opinion that the present financial crisis could have been averted by the re-adjustment of Home Charges and by legitimate reductions in different branches of expenditure, protests strongly against the policy and principle of the Tariff Act, by which imports of cotton goods and yarns have been exempted from duty while almost all other imports have been subjected to it." He said that the curious feature in their case was, that they had no arguments to combat or demolish. The speeches of the official members of the Viceroy's Council could convey no other impression, but that they felt they had an extremely bad case, and sincerely wished they had been permitted to vote according to their convictions. Mr. Westland affected to treat them as children, playing that childish game of "Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see if two crores will drop from the skies." (Laughter and cheers.) But they lived no longer in fairy-land, and would have to face a very unpleasant budget. Was ever the public utterance of a responsible Minister more fatuously foolish, he asked, than Lord Kimberley's statement that the necessity had not yet arisen for duty on cotton goods? Home legislators heard an exceeding bitter cry from India. But to them it was but a tale of little meaning, though the words of entreaty be ever so strong. Tell them that the Salt Tax pressed heavily on the poorer populations, they smiled; tell them of the unsuitablity of the income-tax in this country, they smiled; implore them to leave untouched the famine fund, they smiled; but ask them to impose a tax which would press upon no one, which would be easily collected, but which they supposed might endanger some votes, they smiled no longer, but said "Away with it. It is an accursed thing." Were they in India, he asked, to be taxed for the benefit of the people of this country, or in the interests of certain Lancashire mill-owners. To such question there could be but one answer. It was an unjust interference with taxes which caused the Irish question to-day; which lost our American colonies. God grant that it may not be this also that may endanger the safety of the brightest jewel in the British Crown.

Mr. Eardley Norton seconded the resolution, which he said was a compromise honorable to those who desire only to protest against the exclusion of cotton goods and those with whom he acted who desired to protest against any fresh taxation until the expenditure of the Government had been reduced. He attacked the Home Charges and the Civil and Military expenditure, quoting statistics showing the enormous growth of the latter during the last eight years.

Mr. Norton spoke strongly against the exchange compensation allowance, which he said was a process of taking money from poor people to give to the rich. He welcomed such meetings, as showing that all classes could combine for their common interests. If after retrenchments had been effected, import duties were necessary, cotton should certainly not be excl[uded].

Mr. N. V. K[rishnaswamy] Chettiar, Mr. R. G. Orr, and Mr. D[avidson] supported the resolution, which was carried.

FOUR MEN SHOT BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 21.

News received in Poona, states that a man belonging to the 7th Bombay Lancers, stationed at Sibi, ran amuck with his rifle and shot four men yesterday. One ressaldar, one sowar, and one syce, died in consequences of the injuries received, and a fourth man was dangerously wounded.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. GENERAL NAIRNE.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived in Poona to-day from tour. His arrival was private; the usual salutes were paid. His Excellency leaves Poona for Mahableshwar to-morrow evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 20.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 21.

Orient line mail steamer Cuzco, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99 5/8
3 per cent. Reates	99¼ ex.
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3-8
Bar Silver	22 1/8

THE BUDGET STATEMENT 1894-95.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

The Budget Statement will be presented in the Viceregal Council to-morrow. Discussion thereon will take place next Thursday.

THE EXCHANGE.

Exchange is drooping again in Calcutta, but may possibly revive after Mr. Westland has surveyed the financial outlook in detail.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY SCHEME.

It is believed that Mr. Prestage will submit his full scheme for the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway to the Public Works Department shortly, and the Government of India will then arrive at a final decision.

SIR JOHN ARDAGH.

Sir John Ardagh, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, will accompany his Excellency on tour. His departure for England has been postponed until after Sir Mortimer Durand's arrival.

THE PAPERS ON RE-IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

The Secretary of State will shortly have in his hands all communications addressed to the Government of India regarding the re-imposition of cotton duties, as they have been sent home under a covering despatch.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS.

Surgeon-Major Cleghorn, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, proceeds on eight months' leave, Dr. Raye, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, acts for him.

THE KASHMIR-GILGIT TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. Brooke, Director-General of Telegraphs, visits Murree before proceeding to Simla to confer with Mr. Olpherts as to the maintenance of the wire now laid through Kashmir to Gilgit.

Mr. Luke, Director of Traffic, will go through Gilgit during summer on inspection duty.

THE NARROW GUAGE RAILWAYS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

The *Pioneer* hears from England that the directors of the Bengal North-Western Railway have addressed a strong representation to the India Office regarding the delay in this country in sanctioning the linking-up of the narrow-gauge systems of railways in the North-West Provinces according to the recommendation of the Secretary of State made some months ago.

PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUNAGADH, MARCH 20.

Sarveshvardas Pujari, of Bhuriabava's Temple, was examined. He deposed to the killing of Nagardas and Valabh, the desecration of Bhuriabava's Temple, and the burning of clothes and quilts in the temple. He identified four out of the accused as being concerned in the killing of Nagardas and Valabh and fifteen in looting the temple property. His cross-examination elicited that he had failed to identify before the magistrate several of those whom he identified here. Narandas, chela of the late Mohunt of Bhuriabava, was next examined. He identified three out of the accused as being concerned in the killing of Nagardas and Valabh. Gajanan Brahmachari was next examined. He said he saw his chela Brahmanand assaulted, and identified one of the assailants. He further said that the Mussulmans set fire to the eastern doors of his residence and broke open both the eastern and northern doors.

MARCH 21.

Kalidas Jeshankar Sompura, a Brahmin of Patan, being examined, said he witnessed the attack on Jeshankar Ranchhod, and identified nine out of the accused as striking him. Manipraasad Vahivatdar was next recalled. He deposed that witness Durgadas was with him all the while since he left Kotha on Tajia day. The prosecution then called two more witnesses to show that Raghunathdas Bawa could not be found, and applied to put in his deposition before the Magistrate. Mr. Branson having objected, the Court decided to receive the deposition; and the statements of the accused before the Magistrate were put in. The case for the prosecution was then closed. The Court next commenced taking the accused's statement. Accused Valanmiya made a statement, saying that the evidence against him was false. The taking of the statements of the other accused will be resumed tomorrow. As there was no evidence recorded against Abhram Ahmad and Husenshah Jamalshah, the Court ordered their discharge.

THE NEW GIN AND PRESS FACTORY AT KAGVAD.

MIRAJ, MARCH 21.

The opening ceremony of the Kagvad Gin and Press Factory was performed yesterday evening before a large gathering of people. The engines were started by Mrs. Jivandas Nathoobhai. After the guests had viewed the working factory, the owners presented a valuable gold watch and chain to the contractors, Messrs. Drewet, Chowna and Co., a well-filled purse to the engineer, Mr. Hormusjee Cama, a gold pendant to Mr. M. Drewet, and monies, shawls, etc., to the labourers who had helped the work forward; the guest of the evening then adjourned to a feast.

THE JAIN CONGRESS.

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 21.

The third sitting of the Jain Congress was held yesterday. The decision regarding Hemchundji's conduct towards the Jains was postponed for the next Congress. In the meantime Hemchundji was to be consulted with a view to arrive at a better understanding. Then came the question about the Bhats' harassment. It was resolved that they should be given some time to improve, failing which, strict measures would be adopted against them. The Congress meets again to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 20.

10 p.m.	80·5

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·2

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu* writes concerning the exemption of cottons from taxation:—The Lancashire manufacturers and artisans see their industry saved from an impost which would have crippled their exports to India; Mr. Westland is left with a deficit of two crores to make up as best he can; while an invidious distinction is made in the Customs dues exacted upon imports into India. There is an element of unfairness in all this, which cannot fail to create most serious dissatisfaction. The *Times*, in a leading article on the subject, says what, no doubt, every journal in India is saying with more or less indignation and heat. "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the cotton industry has secured exemption because it is well organised and represented in Parliament. Government cannot afford to risk the loss of a dozen seats in Lancashire." There is the situation in a couple of phrases. What, then, should India do? Raise a prolonged howl of anguish concerning the injustice involved? As well might India imitate the proverbial dog who bayed at the moon, and with the probability of as little result. What India should do is to put itself in the position of Lancashire, and conduct such an agitation in both countries as shall make the Government of the day—be it Liberal or be it Tory—"afraid to risk" the continuance of agitation. The task is a hard one, for a dozen or a score of seats retained or lost will always exert a most powerful influence on the minds of her Majesty's Ministers. Indian and Anglo-Indian malcontents have a hard task before them in devising wise and sure means of successful agitation.

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

BY

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL. D.

[PART IV.]

TAPESTRIES, &c., IN THE MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY.

AMONG the ruins of the great necropolis at Medinet Abu (Thebes) of the Pharoahs of the New, or Second Theban Empire (B.C. 1700-1000) one of the frescoes represents the weaving, by three men, of a patternless web, on an upright loom furnished with a regular cloth beam (insubulum, "tela insubulis"). At Beni Assan (Speos Artemidos) the beautiful grotto-like tombs, with proto-Doric columns, of the Pharoahs of the Middle, or First Theban Empire (B.C. 3100-1700), one of the wall paintings represents a party of Egyptian women, apparently superintended by a man, filling the distaff with cotton or lint, twisting it with a spindle into thread, dyeing the thread, and weaving it on a simple, that is cloth-beamless, upright loom ("tela jugalis"); separating, that is decussatting, the threads of the warp, (tela, stamen) with a leash rod (liciatorium, arundo) to form the tram-way (trama cf: trames, "a cross-path") through which the threads of the woof (subtegmen, subtemen, subteximen) are being passed, and beaten home, not with the true shuttle (alveolus) and batten (spatha, arundo), or the comb (pecten), but with the radius, a very ancient textrine instrument, similar to the long weaving reed of the Hindus, and serving at once as shuttle and sley. In both of these looms the web is fastened down to a yarn-beam (scapus), instead of being kept taught by weights, usually stones (pondera)* as is still done in India. Another of the Beni Hassan pictures represents a man weaving a small chequered carpet on a horizontal loom.

On the storied walls at Thebes are also to be seen representations of ships with sails, woven over the field in large chequers of green and red, and along the borders, in red, yellow, and blue chevrons; of regal thrones, covered with red and blue stuffs, diapered with roundels and rosettes; of the awning of a royal pavilion, bordered with rows of the sacred basilisk (the Uraeus cobra, hadji), alternating with rows of roundels, gradines, and "the knop and flower" pattern; and of the corslet of Ramses III. (B. C. 1200-1166) figured, within its four compartments, formed by perpendicular bands of chevrons, and horizontal bands of "the knop and flower" pattern, with lions and camels; the latter a beast, said not to have known, in the flesh, to the Egyptians, until after the Roman occupation of their country. Herodotus (B. C. 484—circa 414) mentions (II. 182) that Aahmes II. (B. C. 572) presented a corslet of linen to the temple of Pallas at Lindus, and (III. 47) another to the Lacedemonians. The latter, he says, "had figures of animals inwoven with its fabric, and was likewise embroided with gold and tree wool (cotton); and he adds: "The corslet which Amasis (Aahmes II.) gave to the temple of Minerva in Lindus was like unto it." Each thread of these corslets consisted of 360 threads; and the Roman Consul Mucianus, told Pliny, the Naturalist (XIX., 7, A.D. 23-79), that when in Rhodes he saw the corslet at Lindus, but very little then remained of it, in consequence of the injury it had suffered from the fingers of visitors anxious to verify the fact of the extraordinary complicity of its finely-twisted threads. At Sakkara the sleeve of an Egyptian dress has recently been found similarly ornamented with embroidery on the woven web; a characteristic Egyptian fashion of work referred to also by Lucan (A.D. 65) in his description (X. 141-3) of the robe worn by Cleopatra when she feasted Julius Cæsar in Alexandria: "Her white breast shone through the Sidonian tissue, which finely wrought with the sley of Seres, the needle of the Nile, (in embroiding it) separates, loosening the warp of the extended web."

"Candida Sidonio perlucent pectora filo,
Quod Nilotis acus percussum pectine Serum
Solvit, et extenso laxavit stamina velo."

Sir J. Gardiner Wilkinson mentions (Ancient Egyptians, Vol. III., 172) an ancient Egyptian carpet discovered by Mr. Hay at Thebes. It has in the centre of the field the figure of a boy in white, on a green ground, surmounted by a white goose, the Egyptian hieroglyph of a boy; beyond this lozenge, the ground is yellow, variously figured in white; the whole being bound in by a border of lines of red, white and blue, and of a triangular device, running all round the extreme edge of the carpet. Evidently it belongs to the same period (A. D. 284-640) as the carpets, and other fabrics, discovered by Maspero at Akhmim, when the native Pharaonic art of ancient Egypt had become modified by the debased Greek art of the Lower Roman (Byzantine) Empire.

There are no actual remains of ancient Assyrian and Babylonian carpets, but the slab with large rosettes sculptured in the centre, and "the knop and flower" pattern along the border, discovered by Layard, in the doorway of the palace of Sennacherrib (B.C. 705-681), on the Koyundjik mound near Mosul (Nineveh); and the door sill, with a similar border, and a centre of a cross-barred, semi-floreated, semi-geometrical diaper, found in the palace of Sargon (B. C. 722-703), on the Khorsabad mound, north of Mosul; together with the enamelled bricks found at Khorsabad, and in the palaces of Esarhaddon (B. C. 681-668) and Assurbanipal (B. C. 688-626) at Nimrud (Calah); and the decorations of the royal robes of the Chaldean King Merodach Nadin-Akhi (B. C. 1100), and of the Assyrian kings represented on the Nineveh marbles: all these contemporary documents incontestibly prove that, in design, and colour, the carpets woven in Hindustan and Central Asia to-day, are the self-same carpets as were used for awnings, and floor covering, in the palaces of Sargon, Sennacherrib, Esarhaddon, and Sardanapalus, "the great and noble Asnaper" of the Book of Ezra (IV., 10). The stone slab from Koyundjik, and the door sill from Khorsabad, are palpably copied from carpets, the first of the style of the carpets of Bangalore, and they were probably coloured like carpets; while the pectoral worn by Sardanapalus, as it is seen on the Nineveh marbles, is an exact miniature of a Kurdish carpet of the present time. The field is filled with a palm headed "Tree of Life," and the border set with alternate bars and rosettes (lotus flowers); while the same difficulty has been felt by the designer in turning the corners of the amulet with the latter as may be still observed in Kurdish and other Eastern carpets. In short, the carpets now woven in Asia Minor, Persia, and Turkestan, and in Southern India, faithfully repeat, alike the general scheme of design, the decorative details, and the colouring of the Assyrian and Babylonian sumptuary textile fabrics of B. C. 1000-607 (Fall of Nineveh) and 538 (Fall of Babylon).

The monuments of the Hittites in Syria and Asia Minor prove that the arts of this semi-Semiticised Tartar people were borrowed direct from those of the Egyptians, and the Chaldean and Assyrians; while the elaborate costume of the Hittite king, or priest, sculptured, worshipping before some Earth-God, on the side of a spur of the Bulgar Dagh, at Ibriz, is ornamented with the same patterns as those found on the oldest representations of textile fabrics in Chaldæa and Assyria, and Egypt, and to this day, in Kattyawar-Gujarat, Sindh, and Rajputana in India. The broad hem of this regal, or sacerdotal, robe, bears the swastika pattern, the predominance of which now, everywhere, marks the Turanian art of the Old World, as that of the Tree of Life and knop and flower distinguish the Aryan.

In Anatolia the facades of the Phrygian tombs are decorated with the same patterns as are at present used on the carpets woven by the Turcoman nomads of Asia Minor and Central Asia. These tombs are in short reproductions of the wooden houses of the ancient inhabitants of Asia Minor, and the facades, of the carpets they hung before them; and still in the East carpets are not only hung before the entrances of tents and other dwellings, but over the graves of the dead.

There are neither any remains, nor representations of the textile fabrics of either the Phœnicians or the Jews. But we know from Hebrew, Greek, and Latin literature, that these Semitic peoples were famous, from the earliest times, for their love of the sumptuary arts; and that the tissues of Sidon and Tyre were always widely prized, although more perhaps for their purple dyes than their designs. Carthage, a colony of Tyre, also acquired a high reputation for its figure stuffs.

In Persia, the Egypto-Assyrian sculptures of Persepolis, and the brilliantly enamelled tiles of Sufa but repeat the story of the intimate affiliation of all the industrial arts of the ancient world. The warriors painted on the glazed tiles at Sufa wear robes of the patterning of the robe worn by the king, or priest, on the Hittite sculpture at Ibriz; and an encaustic flooring, with its chequered field and border of the "knop and flower" pattern, cannot be discriminated in design, from the large Mahratta satranjis used, during the early decades of the present century, in the palaces of the Peshwas at Poona, in Western India. Persia received all her arts from Egypt, from Assyria and Babylonia, and from Lydia and Greece; but through her predominant position in Anterior Asia, she powerfully reacted on these countries all through the Achæmenian (B. C. 559-331) Parthian (B. C. 226-A. D. 226) and Sarsanian (A. D. 226-651) periods; and thus became one of the principal agencies in the evolution of the Byzantine art (6th-12th Centuries A.D.) of the Lower Roman Empire, and of the Saracenic art (7th Century A. D.-x) of Islam.

As would be anticipated from their natural good taste, and love of symmetry and proportion in all things, there are no detailed illustrations of sumptuary textile fabrics among the remains of the plastic and glyptic arts of the Greeks; while the delineation of them is less definite than might have been expected even in their fictile art, fraught as this is with the reality of their daily lives. There is a solitary engraved gem, now in the Berlin Antiquarian Museum, and figured in King's Antique Gems and Rings, XIX., 8, representing Athene in the act of transforming Arachne into a spider; the loom here being a domestic form of the simple "tela jugalis." The "tela insubulis" in its crudest and most rustic form, is represented on a vase of the 5th Century B. C., found in 1888, on the site of the Kabeirion at Thebes, and now in the British Museum; and on the vase of the same date, purchased for the Oxford Museum, from the Van Branteghem collection; both being illustrated in the Journal of Hellenic Studies. (Vol. XIII., part I., 1892-3). On an Attic vase of the 5th Century B.C., a Greek lady is represented spinning thread; and on another of the same date, threading a shuttle; while on the Attic vase, of the same date, found at Chiusi, and now in the Berlin Antiquarian Museum, is the famous representation of Penelope sitting beside her loom, with Telemachus standing before her. The loom is a complicated expansion of the "tela insubulis"; the web on it showing a richly inwoven pattern of winged beasts, and winged men, of the Egypto-Mesopotamian type, with here a star, and there a swastika, set between them; and a border of the familiar Egyptain frets and stripes.*

An Attic vase of the 5th Century B.C., now in the Campanari Collection, represents two Greek women folding up clothes, either after having woven or washed them. The large Attic vase, found at Cervetri, and now in the Vienna Museum, is painted with the scene of Priam's visit to the tent of Achilles, the sumptuary coverings of the couch on which Achilles reclines, and the bales of carpets offered to him by Priam, being all of the Egyptian patterns of the monuments at Medinet Abu, Luxor, and Karnak. These are the only classical illustrations known to me, of coverlets and carpets; other representations of the textile manufactures of the Greeks and Romans being all of more or less elaborately ornamented articles of male and female attire. But the painting of Chryses propitiating Apollo, on an Italic vase in the Jatta Collection at Rome; of Thamyris and the Muses, on the Attic wine jar in the same collection; of the heroes in Hades, on an Italic vase, now in the old Pinakothek, Munich; and of warriors arming, and mustering for battle, on an Attic drinking cup of the 5th Century B. C., in the Oesterreichisches Museum, Vienna; of the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, by Clytias and Ergotimus, on the celebrated François vase; of the Judgment of Paris, on the Attic vase, figured in the Romische Mittheilungen Vol. II. of 1887; of the Assembly of the Gods, by Oltos and Euxitheos, on an Attic vase of the 5th Century, now in the Corneto Museum; of Alcmene and Megara, by Assteas, on an Italic vase, of the 4th Century B. C., now in Madrid; and of Leda and the Dioscuri, by Exekias, on an Attic vase of the 6th Century B. C., now in the Museo Gregoriano, at Rome, all these fistile paintings prove that the costumes worn by the Greeks and Italiots, and Thracians and Lydians of the 6th to the 3rd Centuries B. C., were not only similar in their general character, but absolutely identical in their patterning with the gay and costly costumes represented on the monuments of the Egyptians, Chaldæans, Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, and Persians from the earliest to the latest dates of their history; and also with those of India, and the greater part of Anterior Asia, and Northern Africa to the present day.

In Italy, there is at Pompeii a fresco of the imperial Roman period, representing an awning, with alternated dolphins and sea horses careering along the limits of the field, and a tesselated pattern on the heavily-fringed border.

The Christian period of the stromaturgic arts is beyond the scope of this retrospect of their history, as recorded on the monuments of antiquity; but in turning from the latter I must mention the mosaic at Ravenna, in the Church of Sant' Apollinare (nella Citta) built in the 6th Century by Theodoric the Great A. D. (492 556) representing the palace of the Ostrogothic king; because its corridors are hung with curtains in the very same fashion as was followed during the picturesque times of Peishwas in draping the colonnades, forming the aisles, of the old Mahratta palace at Poona,† and, as happens, the curtains of Theodoric at Ravenna, and of Baji Rao at Poona, were covered with a similar floral diaper.

* In Western India I have seen the horizontal loom kept stretched by swathing the web, as worked, round the weaver's body. And I have seen thread spun from cotton wool by the simple expedient of using the left hand as the distaff, and the right as the spindle and reel.

* This vase painting is reproduced by Professor J. H Middleton in his article on Textiles in the last Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

† The destruction of this palace by fire in 1827 will never cease to be regretted by the student of the history of art in India, for like the still standing temple of Vishnu, in his avatar of Rama, on the island of Ramisseram, it was a striking example of the survival of the sumptuous building style of Mesopotamia in India down to the most modern dates immediately preceding the English conquest of the country. It was commenced by Baji Rao I., the second Peishwa (A. D. 1720-1740), and completed by his successor Balaji Baji Rao (A. D. 1740-1761); and was built in the Shanvar ward, because Baji Rao I. happened one day to see a hare drive a dog off the spot, thought that a palace built there would never be taken by the Mo(u)gols of Delhi. It was seven stories high, the seventh story being the Asmani Mahal, or Palace of the Firmament, erected by Baji Rao II. the last Peishwa (A. D. 1795-1853), whose Adopted Son was the infamous Nana Sahib. It was divided into four larger, and three smaller courts; and contained seven Divan Khanas or reception halls. The latter each consisted of a long hall with lateral corridors, separated from the body of the hall by richly carved pillars. The ceilings were covered with beautiful carving in wood; and the walls were all painted with scenes from the Ithihasas and Puranas in enamelled colours and gold. It was from the 6th story of this palace that Madu Rao Narayana, the fifth Peishwa (A. D. 1713-1795) threw himself on the fountain in the court below, sustaining such injuries from the fall that he died on the following day.

WHEN the telegram directing that the Indian Tariff Bill be put into operation at once, reached the Rangoon Customs authorities from the Government of India, no one in the place knew what that Bill was like, says the Lahore paper. Upon making enquiries in the city, it was discovered by the Preventive Officers that a "Gazette Extraordinary" had been issued by the Local Government two days before, but neither the Collector of Customs, nor his assistants, nor anyone of the staff, was aware of that occurrence. There was, however, a great rush of unemployed to the Custom House looking for jobs.

MRS. BESANT'S IDEAS ON MODERN PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mrs. Besant has no doubt impressed, and naturally impressed, her hearers, and she appears so earnest and so desirous to do good that some of those who were moved by her eloquence may have failed to distinguish between her oratorical power and her argumentative weakness. The net result which seems offered as valuable for our guidance is that the superiority of the East, and specially the old East over the West, and specially modern England, is capable of proof. Mrs. Besant has, for the present, convinced herself, and is eager to convince others of this superiority, and her conviction is so eloquently urged that it is calculated to secure sympathy. But I venture to think it is founded on feminine emotion, and is based neither upon philosophical nor upon historical truth. I do not venture to assess the value of the old sacred books of the East and to guess how far these venerable works should be ranked among the positive contributions to human knowledge or divine philosophy, or how far as chiefly valuable to antiquarians and philologists. Oriental scholars will probably continue to differ, and differ widely, on these points. But when we are offered astonishing statements upon matters of plain fact we need not retire for Oriental scholars to instruct our ignorance. As to matters of fact capable of proof we may be permitted to deal with some of Mrs. Besant's assertions. I observed that considerable applause followed statements which an elementary knowledge of history would show to be simply untrue. After the manner of orators with true oratorical instinct definite names and dates were rather avoided, but we were told that England in old times had a nobility which deserved and worked nobly for the proud position it held in the nation, and that the nobility of to-day neglected its duties and misused its privileges. A peer in "old times" or "formerly" or before that indefinite date exposed himself to dangers, risked life and fortune and was a great leader and a great landowner because he did great and noble service to the nation. The modern peer sits in the House of Lords, because he is his father's son, and indeed habitually neglects attendance in Parliament unless some right of the landowners or some privilege of the peers is the question to be decided, when he will come from the gambling hell or the dissipation which is his life to vote with his brother-peers for the maintenance of some monstrous abuse. It is not easy to say whether this version of history or this picture of the present is most demonstrably false. The element of truth in both makes them the more mischievous and misleading as general statements. From the point of view which Mrs. Besant seemed to select, and considering the relations between the peers and the working classes it might be more than truly argued that the comparison is the reverse of what the orator suggested. In the 12th or 13th century the noble might be and often was the tyrant and cruel oppressor of the peasant and his rights as a noble gave the peasant helpless into his hands. In the present day the working man has many trials and much suffering but it is not the noble who is his tyrant but the grinding action of laws and forces which work without sympathy because they are not human but mechanical, and are all the more exasperating, because like corporations they have neither souls to be saved nor bodies to be kicked. Fierce competition in trade, rapid growth of population, the massing of man into towns, the increasing cost of all profitable production. These are the tyrants and oppressors of the working man of to-day and not as "once" or in "old times" the great lord who might thrust him down to rot in his dungeon or scourge him almost to death in his forest. Mrs. Besant seems to have no idea of the essential difference between the English and other Houses of Peers and of the historical results of this difference. She appears to be carried away by her emotions into sympathy with a movement due to party manœuvre rather to any philosphical theories, which have been accepted by the nation, and she seems to have some recollection of a famous passage in Taine where the downfall of the French aristocracy is explained by certain facts of history which were true for France, and she applies the passage as if it must be also true for England without the necessary statistics to refer to it would be emulating her inaccuracy to deal with Mrs. Besant's statement about London mortality, but we take leave to doubt the statement that ten per cent. of those who die in London die in a prison or a work-house.

When Mrs. Besant inveighed against the modern idea of luxury as a great evil to be striven for and when she presented pictures of the contrast between luxurious wealth and squalid poverty then her audience were all with her but unfortunately the luxury and contrast are not particularly modern, and what was offered as a discovery is only what poets and philosophers and historians innumerable have recorded and lamented in all ages.—*Sunt lacrimæ rerum* is no new cry.

R. G. O.

THE HARBOUR STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Messrs. Shepherd and Company have stopped from the 1st instant the extra steamer they ran every morning between Bombay and Rewas, on the Dharamtor line, as the business has proved a losing concern. The steamer Godavery being a large vessel requires much coal to make the trip to Rewas, and the passenger traffic not being very great, the company must necessarily have been put to some loss during the few months they made the experiment. I would, however, suggest to the energetic directors of the company to try the experiment once more next year on a different plan. Instead of sending such a large steamer as the Godavery, if they build a smaller vessel like the Gharapuri and run it every morning between Bombay and Mandwa only, the trial is sure to prove profitable to the company and most convenient to the travelling public. The sea is generally remarkably calm between 6 and 9 a.m. during the fair weather, and consequently there would be no danger in running a smaller steamer between Bombay and Mandwa between these hours. People going to Rewas can as easily go to Mandwa, while the passengers from Karanja need not complain, as they have an extra morning steamer at Uran. As the Godavery starts for Dharamtor at noon, the hands thereon can be utilized in managing the new steamer which will not require more than two hours to make the trip to and back from Mandwa. My object in making this suggestion so early is to enable the company to secure the smaller steamer required, and make the necessary arrangements in time, so that the new work may be begun about the 15th of September and continued without interruption till about the 15th of May.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, March 20. R. L. GHARAT.

THE RAILWAY SUBURBAN TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZEETE."

SIR,—I fully endorse what "Frank C." has said regarding the inconveniences suffered by the Bandra fisherwomen, particularly by those who wish to catch the 5-15 a.m. train. The inconveniences are not confined to the fish-girls, but are equally felt by the poulterers who are anxious to be at the Bombay markets as early as possible. They are, I may say, "dumb sufferers," and they travel at a time when the high officials are probably wrapped up in the sweet embraces of Morpheus and their grievances thus remain unredressed. It will, I think, certainly encourage local trade and railway traffic if there is an earlier train, say, at 4-15 a.m. (Bombay time) for these poor country-folks. There are many factory artisans who would like to live in the suburbs for economy and society of their friends and families, but are prevented from doing so for the want of an earlier train than that starting at 5-15, the "Surat passenger" before it being a slow train. The European and other well-to-do residents who have to send their servants on the previous night would be able to send them by it, and get their daily supplies fresh from the Bombay markets in time for a hearty breakfast instead of occasionally being entirely dependent upon a poorly-supplied suburban bazaar. I trust the railway authorities who has done much to popularize that beautiful town (Bandra) and other local places, will give the additional facilities which are now required and thereby add another feather to the cap of merit which they have gained from the public.—Yours, &c.,

Bandra Hill, March 19. DICK S.

THERE was no discussion of the Provincial Budget at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces and Oudh yesterday. Some nine questions on various points were asked.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Waziris have been rather troublesome lately, and it does not look as if they intend to settle down quietly. The garrisons at Kajuri Kach, in the Gomal Pass, and at Jandola, close by, have just been increased by 150 and 200 rifles, respectively.

THE revenue returns of irrigation works in the Central Provinces show a decrease last year of over ten lakhs, as compared with the figures for the previous twelve months. The falling off was due principally to plentiful winter rains in the districts irrigated by the Agra, Betwa, and Dun Canals.

APRIL 16th has been fixed as the date for the opening of the Madras Government offices at Ootacamund this year. The last Legislative Council meeting is fixed for April 9, and it is likely that Lord Wenlock will leave Madras on the following day. The High Court will close for vacation from the first Monday in May.

THE Indian Hemp Drugs Commission will hold its sitting in Calcutta from the 28th instant to 5th April, in the office of the Board of Revenue.

THE conversion of the Native Mountain Battery lines at Mandalay into lines for a British Mountain Battery is to be proceeded with at a revised cost of Rs. 2,22,000.

INTELLIGENCE has been received, at Hyderabad, that Ulhain Singh Wudar and one of his confederates have been surprised and shot by a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. Ulhain Singh was a Sikh dacoit leader, who has been giving the authorities a great amount of trouble for a long time. His death rids the Nizam's dominions of a notorious pest, and will, it is hoped, be the means of terminating the long series of dacoities which have disturbed the Deccan for many years.

THE Drainage Bill, now before the Bengal Council, is meeting with the opposition of the Native Press in Bengal. The Bill, if passed, will empower municipalities to levy a tax on land for the purpose of making drainage improvements. The zemindars, as a class are, of course, opposed to the measure.

ONE of the most useful institutions in India is the Summer Home for soldiers' children at Mussoorie. The chief object of the Home is to enable soldiers, at very small expense, to send up their children to the hills during the hot weather; and there can be no doubt that the institution has been the means of saving many little lives. From the annual report of 1893 we notice that the institution is progressing bravely. The funds are in a flourishing condition. The number of children in the Home last year was 59. The capacity of the school has been fixed at 90, and that number of children, the report remarks, could be received with no appreciable increase in the cost of the establishment. The committee suggests that soldiers who are new comers to the country would probably avail themselves more of the advantages of the institution if commanding officers would be good enough to afford information on the subject.

MR. F. E. ELLIOT, the last of the Haileybury Civilians in the North-West Provinces, has just retired, after thirty-six years' service. Mr. Elliot has been the Allahabad Judge for the past ten years, and is deservedly popular. He was entertained on Saturday at a farewell dinner, Sir John Edge, the Chief Justice, presiding. Among other speakers, Dr. Geoffrey Hall, Superintendent of the Central Jail, bore testimony to the soundness of Mr. Elliot's decisions. "A number of clients of mine recognize the justice of their sentences. It is a usual form of question at Naini, 'Who sent you here?' 'Mr. Elliot.' 'Ah, very well, you'll stay.'" The Chief Justice, in his eulogium, said that Mr. Elliot's judgments had very seldom been reversed, and he ventured to say that even then they were right.

OF Mr. Gladstone's eyes, the right one has always been the most sensitive, and shortly after he took to the recreation of felling trees a mischance happened to it. A chip from an oak flew into the eye, fortunately doing no serious harm. A few days' rest sufficed to restore him. A hurt to Mr. Gladstone's left eye at Chester occurred as recently as the last General Election. He was driving through the streets in an open carriage, when a woman in the crowd threw what proved to be a gingerbread nut. It caught the veteran statesman sharply in the left eye, and while he was able to go on with his speech, he suffered from the effects of the missile for some little time. The present is not the first occasion on which Mr. Gladstone has been troubled with his eyes. At least once before, too, if the pretty story is quite reliable, they have permanently influenced his life. More than sixty years ago he so weakened his right eye through using candle-light while studying, that he was ordered to abstain from work for six months. To recuperate, he went with Sir Stephen Glynne on a tour through the South of Europe. This would have been just after he left Oxford, and some time before his election for Newark. It was during this tour that he met Miss Catherine Glynne, his future wife.

MORE is likely to be heard shortly of the mother-of-pearl industry at Mergui. A recent visitor to Mergui saw three pearls, which are described as perfect in size, shape, and colour. They were valued at £250

THE INSPECTION OF THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, inspected the Bombay Light Horse, yesterday morning. The men fell in punctually at a quarter-past seven o'clock, at the general parade-ground, and the General Officer Commanding the District and the Assistant Adjutant-General came up exactly at the appointed hour. Almost the full strength of the corps was represented on the parade, Captain Cuffe being in command, the right and the left troops being led by Lieutenant Moir and Lieutenant Symons, respectively. After the General had ridden down the ranks and inspected the accoutrements, the troops were paraded for an hour mounted and dismounted.

At the conclusion of the inspection the General remarked upon the steadiness of the horses, and stated that the drill generally was creditable, the trot past being very good, and the gallop past good.

Subsequently the two troops competed for the Challenge Cup in sword exercise at the halt and the pursuing practice at the canter. The General Officer Commanding finally adjudged "B" Troop to have gained the greatest number of points. The same troop having scored the highest number of points in the field-firing competition before the Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry at Bandora, became the holder of the cup until the next season.

THE HOLI PROCESSION.

Our fellow-citizens, the Hindus, have advanced a step further, and yesterday they imitated the show of May Day, and caricatured the several imperial, local, and social problems in a manner, which certainly showed the Hindu genius for grotesqueness and original wit, if not for neatness and finish. The Holi festival is quite a saturnalia. It is attended with indecorous songs, and filthy daubing of each other's faces, and vestments with red powder, and sometimes with worse stuff. But the procession of yesterday morning was free from all such improprieties, and presented a respectable, though grotesque, appearance. It was headed by Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and his Deputy, Mr. Gell, followed by a body of European and Native police officers, to keep the peace, which by no means seemed to be threatened in any way. The silver question was represented by fishes being painted on a large board and exposed for sale, to wit the Council Bills at auction rates by the Secretary of State for India, who was personated by an old man with a grave appearance, as if recording the bids of intending purchasers. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Bhandarkar was put in the form of an elephant, to imply that his exhortations at the Convocation were of a huge character. The sad part of the procession was a representation of the setting sun, in allusion to the premature death of that most eminent and estimable jurist, the Honorable Mr. Justice Telang. Mr. Hume's last advice to the Natives of India that Congress and Conference should go hand in hand, was exhibited by a bicycle. The next show in the procession was a bonfire, to illustrate that all racial and social differences should be consigned for ever to the burning flames, and that unity should prevail. Yesterday there was a partial eclipse of the moon, and the rupee was represented as being eclipsed and having caused a deficit in the budget, which is to be presented to the Imperial Council to-day in Calcutta, and further that the eclipse would not be over until an import duty was levied on British cotton goods, and the duty on kerosine-oil is removed or modified, and the Famine Fund remained untouched. The high pressure of University education was depicted as tending to degenerate the physical capacity of our graduates and under-graduates, by Sarasvati (goddess of education) appearing in a drooping posture. Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji having fought his battle with the military medical monopoly, was depicted as having defeated at an assault-at-arms a formidable foe. The Durand Mission was shown as a wolf shaking hands with a Bengal tiger, and appearing in the attitude of kissing each other. The Bombay mill industry was represented as being crushed under a rock by the course of events in exchange which have happened since June of last year. Then came the Civil Service for a share of the fun. A devouring giant was seen with a double mouth, one in front, and another at the back, eating with both mouths, meaning his salary and the compensation allowance. The Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade was represented in his native simplicity, wearing a floral wreath put on him by Her Grace the Goddess of Justice. Lastly, the Opium Commission were seated on a cart smoking a hooka or pipe with opium, and seemed quite drowsy, as if to show that when they woke up, they would find the result as *nil*. There were many accompaniments to the wild show, such as men with masks riding on bullocks, on paper horses, &c. The police arrangements were perfect, and there was no hitch in the passage of the procession from New Wady to Kalbadevi, and through Bhooleshwur to Girgaum Main Road. It started at 8 o'clock and came to a standstill about 10 a.m.

THE LATE MR. S. D. SASSOON.

At a meeting of the Bombay Port Trust, on Tuesday, before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the chairman referred to the loss the Trust had sustained by the death of Mr. S. D. Sassoon. The following resolution was passed:—"In the death of the late Mr. Solomon David Sassoon the trustees deplore the loss of a colleague, whose opinion and advice, more especially in matters of finance, were of the greatest value and assistance to them. Mr. Sassoon was the senior member of the board, having been appointed as one of the representatives nominated by the Chamber of Commerce under the new Act in 1879. Since that year he served on the board continuously, and was only recently again nominated by the Chamber for re-appointment for a further period of two years. The trustees greatly regret his death and desire to express their sympathy with his family in their bereavement."

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 17th March, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total ..	1,74,257	7,41,625	4,932	9,20,814
Corresponding week last year, Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	..	..	7,95,981
Increase ..... Rs. 1,24,833				

The congested condition of British Museum collections has been for half a century a thoroughly well worn topic of discussion among the departments of State. The removal of the natural history branches to South Kensington and the building (with the White bequest) of new wings for the print, cereamic, and coin collections have only temporarily stayed even the immediate necessity, and provided little or no margin for the ordinary expansion of the Museum in the future. I now learn that at last a step in the right direction has been taken, and one which should have the most far-reaching effect on the development of the Bloomsbury institution. An arrangement has been agreed upon with the Duke of Bedford by the terms of which the Government will be enabled to purchase space around the Museum at present occupied by the houses fronting Charlotte Street, Montagu Street, and Montagu Place. With this additional space to draw upon there is a prospect that all the collections may in due time at last find adequate room for exhibition.

Jerry wiring in ships again forms the subject of some important revelations in the current issue of the *Electrical Review*, and we are glad to see that our scientific contemporary no longer hesitates as to the absolute necessity for Board of Trade interference. The investigations which have been made, and the specimens of materials and workmanship that have been collected by the *Electrical Review*, pretty conclusively show the scandalous manner in which the installations contracted for have been carried out in many cases. Vessels which in all other respects are well fitted and sea-worthy have become a nightly menace to the safety of all on board. In short, numbers of these ships, carrying passengers, cross the seas under conditions as to electric lighting, which are not unlikely, sooner or later, to cause an outbreak of fire. Of course shipowners cannot be expected to understand the work of an electrical engineer, but if contracts are often accepted, as we are told, because they are the lowest which have been received, and work is done at sweating prices, on whom does the blame really rest for dangerous electric wires and their fittings?

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

March 18.

With the thermometer showing 93 degrees in the shade, is it any wonder that the Belgaumites are just now moist and uncomfortable? We are really having a much hotter season than is usual—quite 6 degrees hotter than last year anyway. The care of our feeble bodies, our public thermometers, and our rain gauges are all in the hands of our, I was going to write doctors, but in haste and fear, I change that disturbing cognomen to—shall it be medicos or surgeons?

I see the good folks of Bangalore the other day were reluctant to attend a theatrical performance where "the station cat" formed part of the programme. Here, in our little Fedlington, we were even more cautious, for whereas some enterprising bodies originated the idea of getting up a representation of the station cat, they were speedily made to yield their desires to those of the great majority who were more careful of the feelings of our surgeon-colonel, major, and captain.

A propos of the medical staff they with the station staff, as you have been informed by telegram, gave a grand farewell dinner to the General about a week ago. Their example has been followed by all the corps in garrison, so that all last week saw a succession of social functions, each more superb than the other in honour of our departing hero. Every Belgaumite most sincerely regrets that in a very few days we shall have to bid a most reluctant farewell to Major-General Sir George Wolseley. He has so endeared himself to us all that it is no formal and ceremonious expression of regret, but a heartfelt sorrow at having to say good-bye to one who has, since his first arrival among us, striven to bring brightness and cordiality amongst us. In spite of his disclaimer, I must venture to affirm that his hospitality has been as continuous as it is unbounded. To the last, some of us, at least, had hopes that on Belgaum might be conferred the distinction of being made a first-class district, and in that case we might not have had to lose our Major-General, but instead of fate having such a boon in store for us, there is a rumour now that we may come down the scale, and a Colonel-on-the-Staff, instead of a Brigadier-General, be our presiding genius in impecunious days to come. Though Sir George will be leaving us very early next month, his successor has not been gazetted. I have heard it is Colonel Cleary who will take up the command, all the same.

Last week, the Royal Scots gave a variety entertainment, the first since the whole regiment arrived in Belgaum. Considering that their arrival took place only on the 3rd of this month, time has not been lost at all in touching up scenery as well as in rehearsals. Friday night's performance showed such care in every detail as augurs well for all future entertainments given by the same gallant corps. The programme was well arranged, not too long, and no encores were allowed except just when the demand for one was so very persistent that to break through the rules was in itself an act of grace. The Royal Scots' string band played two very good overtures. Another digression—both the brass and string band of the Regiment are not only of full strength, and supplied with good instruments, but have been brought to a pitch of excellence seldom surpassed here. Several dances were in the programme, the best and most novel of which was a sword dance by Pipe-Major McCallum to the music of his native bagpipes. The Pipe-Major is a magnificently made Highlander. Among other songs those by Captain Broadly, whose histrionic fame, preceded his arrival in Belgaum, quite surpassed any pre-conceived ideas of his abilities. His first song "What do you think," given in character, and with such inimitable verve and manner, was greeted with tremendous applause, and an encore was justly insisted upon. Mr. Gillman, R.A., sang "Tobogganing" with great success, and Lce.-Corporal Pierce contributed that rather unusual item, a tragic song. The Negro sketch which took up part two was short, bright, and amusing, not the least risible factor about it to me was that one of the niggers spoke with the very broadest Scotch accent. Part three contained only two, but two very good items. An overture, "Alladin up to weight," and a farce, "From London to Paris and back for £3." Mr. Charles Markham (Mr. Duncan, Royal Scots) played the part of the impecunious scion of an aristocratic race with great spirit. Bandsman Dredge was simply perfect as the "second class admirer of a first class female," Mr. Samuel Snoggle by name. From first to last he was the mainstay of the piece. The whole play went well, no dragging being anywhere observable.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that a scheme for creating Provincial Service is under the consideration of Government, I think it high time to place before them, through your columns, one or two suggestions for their consideration, namely:—

1. That the service should be open to none but the residents of this Presidency. A Baboo from Bengal or a Mudliar from Madras should, under no circumstances, be allowed to compete for it.

2. That the standard for the examination for appointments in this branch of the service should be high, and that it should not be lowered so as to make the service more easy of access to any particular class or classes of the native community on the ground of their being in a backward state.

3. That the rules for regulating appointments in this service should be so framed as to make the Natives feel that it is their own property. This can only be done by excluding from it Europeans and the Eurasians who are, strictly speaking, not Natives of India. The Service was never intended for them.

Rutnagiri, March 20. P. R. DESAI.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major J. Angus, Paymaster, 3rd Rifle Brigade proceeds home next month, in anticipation of his promotion to Staff Paymaster.

Lieutenent R. W. Falon, 4th Sikh Infantry, officiates as District Recruiting Officer, during the absence on leave of Captain Crowther.

A grant of Rs. 10,200 has been made from the reserve for military works, for the construction of a new smithy in the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore.

Captain A. M. Caulfeild, Border Regiment, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble W. D. Cairns, Rifle Brigade, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their respective regiments.

Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann embarked on the 23rd ultimo for a tour of duty in India, to replace Veterinary-Lieutenant F. C. Stratton, who is medically unfit to return to India.

Captain H. S. Mayhew, Border Regiment, succeeds Major Irwin on the Musketry Staff, and will be posted to the 8th Circle, vice Captain Dobbie, who will be transferred to the 4th Circle.

An advance of Rs. 2,500 has been granted to the Officer Commanding the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles to meet the current expenses of the corps; the advance to be repaid in two years, from the capitation grant for 1894-95 and 1895-96.

The undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant P. D. Fitzgerald, 11th Hussars, to 1st April next; Major R. Harris, East Surrey Regiment, and Lieutenant J. H. Hudson, Sussex Regiment, till 14th August next.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant W. B. James to be Adjutant. 2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant B. Strachey to be Quartermaster. 2-4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant A. H. Batteye to be Adjutant. 3rd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant E. L. Swifte, Devonshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Captain C. B. Brownlow to be 2nd-in-Command, and Captain E. L. Hight to be Wing Commander. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Major O. C. Radford to be Commandant, vice Bruce vacated; Major W. du G Gray to be 2nd-in-Command, remaining seconded; Captain A. R. Browning to be 2nd-in-Command, *sub pro tem*; and Lieutenant C. Schofield to be Wing Commander.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major T. D. Wilson, Scots Fusiliers, to Madras for 41 days and thence to England for 324 days, on private affairs. *Out of India.*—Lieutenant W. C. Palæologus, 28th Punjab Infantry, for 60 days; Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Brander, 19th Punjab Infantry; Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant A. G. B. Smith, Scots Fusiliers, for 12 months, all on private affairs. Lieutenant H. Isaacke, West Kent Regiment, Lieutenant M. Jones, 11th Hussars, Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, Middlesex Regiment, and Quartermaster C. Hills, Dublin Fusiliers, for 6 months on medical certificate. *In India.*—Major H. de C. Rawlins, Scottish Rifles, for 34 days; Lieutenant D. B. Blakeway, 30th Punjab Infantary, for 190 days; Captain C. B. Wood, Scottish Rifles, Captain J. S. Melville, 4th Bengal Infantary, Lieutenant C. E. Bliss, 1-3rd Gurkhas, and Major H. T. P. Evans, East Lancashire Regiment, for 6 months. Major C. P. Ridley, Manchester Regiment, for 3 months; and Captain E. de S. Smart, 1-5th Gurkhas, for 8 months, all on private affairs.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT AT UMBALLA.

The final tie in the inter-regimental polo tournament at Umballa, was played off on Friday afternoon, before a large assembly, in calm, cloudy weather. The ground was somewhat bumpy. The game was between the Queen's Boys, with their same team, and the 5th Lancers, who substituted Mr. Wood for Mr. Brown-Clayton, who is suffering from fever. The umpires were Major Muir and Captain Sherston. The game was a very interesting one, play being fast and mostly very even. The noticeable feature of the game was that the Bay's fine organisation was conspicuous. In the early part Mr. Bushe was off his stroke, but whenever he missed there was always one of his side handy to come to the rescue. Mr. Bushe however soon settled down, and with Major Chisholme's sure hitting and perfect play, both goals were well defended. Mr. Persse displayed great solicitude for Major Chisholme, never leaving his side as long as he could help, though Major Chisholme's fast poines enabled him to get clear when the exigencies of the game required him to ride to the rescue of his flags. Mr. Wilberforce played like a book, and Captain Kirk's sure and steady play and hard hitting proved invaluable in more than one crisis. The Lancers individually played excellently. Mr. Wood, Mr. Sriven and Mr. Wilson did yeoman's service as freelances, often getting runs, but their weak point was backing up, in striking contrast to the Bays. Often one of the three named would be in possession of the ball, but if thwarted, there was no one handy to follow up the advantage, and Mr. Wilberforce of Captain Kirk would intervene and turn the tide of the game. For all that the Bays did not inflict anything like a heavy defeat, and for two periods of play, though the ball led an active life, it was not suffered to encroach on the province either side of the flags.

In the first period, the ball being hit off, the Bays got on and carried it to the corner at the Lancers' end where it went out. The Lancers hit in and carried it to the centre, where it went out at the side. Play was in the centre till the ball went out at the side; and then again in the centre till the Bays against stout opposition carried the ball along the far side, where it went out behind the line. After the hit in the Lancers brought it along the far side of the line, till it went out near the middle, and was thrown in. Fast play up and down the ground clear of the flags followed, till the Bays by determined play carried the ball to the flags and hit a goal. After the hit off the Bays held momentary possession till the Lancers carried the ball down, and Mr. Wood, getting on, hit a subsidiary. After the hit in the ball was taken across to the Lancers' end, where it went out at the side. It was again thrown in, and the Lancers again carried it to the Bays' end, where the goal was threatened, but Mr. Wilberforce cleverly saved and brought the ball out to the Lancers' half, where it went out at the side. It was thrown in and play was in the Lancers' and till Mr. Persse had a back-hander shot at the flags, but the ball missed, The Lancers hit it in, and Mr. Wood had a run to the Bays end, where Mr. Wilberforce interposed and hit it back, and then play was in the Lancers end till the Bays had an unsuccessful shot at the flags.

In the second period the Lancers hit the ball in and carried it to the Bays' end, whence it was hit back, and then some pretty play in the centre ensued till the Lancers carried on the attack and hit a subsidiary. After the hit in the ball soon went outside at the Bays' end, and was thrown in and carried to the flags, where Major Chisholme hit a subsidiary. As the ball was hit in the Bays carried it along to the Lancers' end, where it went out wide of the flags. After this the ball was kept in dangerous proximity to the flags, till in a short at the flags the ball glanced off the post and only a subsidiary was scored. Play was in the Lancers half till the ball went out at the side. The Lancers brought it out and carried it to the Bays' end where the ball was beat out near the corner. It was thrown in, and play opened in front of the Bays' flags, till Mr. Bushe drove it across to the Lancers' end, where it shortly went out at the side. The Lancers after this were running the ball down to the Bays' end when Captain Kirk's pony came down. The ball was thrown in from the side to the middle of the ground and some fast play in the Lancers' half ensued, till Captain Kirk, by a long shot, hit a goal.

In the third period at the hit off the ball was carried to the Lancers' end when from a corner the Lancers had a run down, and worked the ball to near the flags when Captain Kirk saved it, and the ball went out at the side. It was thrown in and play was in the centre till the Bays carried the ball to near the Lancers' flags, whence it was hit out to a corner. Play followed in front of the flages till Captain Kirk hit a subsidiary. Play for a time was in front of the Lancers' flags till Major Chisholme hit the ball out of danger, and fast even play followed, but the Bays again worked to the flags and had a shot at goal, which went wide. The Lancers could not take the ball away from the neighbourhood of their flags, and the Bays added one goal. The Lancers then ran the ball down the ground, where it was checked near the Bays' flags and taken back and finally hit out wide behind.

In the fourth period at the hit in play was mostly in the centre till the Bays ran it across to the Lancer's end, and the ball went out at a corner. The Lancers then carried it to the centre, whence it was worked back to the front of the Lancers' flags, which Major Chisholme saved, the ball goingout behind. At the hit in play was in the Lancers' end till Mr. Wilson brought the ball out, but it was quickly returned, and Mr. Persse, hustled by Major Chisholme, carried it on by near side shots till near the flags, when Major Chisholme hit out to the side. Play continued in the Lancers' ground till Captain Kirk had a long shot at the flags, but the ball went wide.

In the fifth period when play was renewed the ball was carried to the front of the Lancers' flags, where the attack being averted, and the ball worked down to the Bays' end, it went out wide. Play was up and down the ground and then the Bays attacked the flags but missed their shot. When final time was called the Bays had won by 2 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 3 subsidiaries.

Captain Kirk, of the Bays, who came out on leave from the regimental depot to play in the tournament, returns to England by the next mail.

UMBALLA SPRING MEETING.

The winding-up day at Umballa on March 17 in every way sustained the success of this meeting. Captain Laming and those who have aided him in his work of management deserve every credit for the work achieved. The large number of owners, and the public by unanimous consent vote this one of the best meetings held in Umballa for a long time. The cards have been in marked contrast to those of not very remote meetings which used to be disfigured with several walks over each day. The attendance again was very full, but weather was very sultry.

Though only two faced the starter for the opening event, the Pony Plate *Maythorn's* class was far too good for *Tug*, and the extra weight failed to bring them level.

The wish was very strongly farther to the belief that induced *Sinbad's* friends to back him for the Welter Handicap. He found the class far too good. *Elgin Maple* was next fancied perhaps mostly for a place, and it is purely through jockeyship that he finished in front of *Spray*, and strong riding got *Verno* a close third, for she was in a very backward condition.

There was a very fine field for the Farewell Handicap which should have been over a longer course. These sprint races should not be encouraged at open meetings.

Rainbow and *Blue Rock* had large seperate followings; the latter is not in the good form we have seen him in, else he must have held everything safe. *Blitz* was backed by his stable connection, but the little one was hardly used to sprint races. The whole field ran well together, and *The Brat* was able to bring long deferred comfort to a staunch sportsman.

The public derived little comfort from the Pony Chase for which favouritism was divided between *Redeemer* and *Not Much*, the former fell at the first fence, and *Hardware*, who went shiftily over the jumps had Scott's services who kept him straight all through in front, till at the last hurdle he swerved slightly against *Not Much* who however could not have won. *Tip Top* also fell.

A fine field of eleven accepted for the Horse Handicap. *Creperone* and *Syntakz* were back down to even money, but the Sirdar's pair had also a large following, and were it not for *Colleen Juna* getting blocked near home, certainly would have troubled the winner, who barely lived out. It was a very good race, the weights being very judiciously apportioned.

For the Long Pony Race, the Meerut form was accepted as a formula, but the new elements disturbed this calculation. Most of the money, flowed in the direction of *Dunton* and *Rainbow*. The journey was just too long for the former, and just suited the latter. The Patiala pair had some friends who found their faith misplaced. *Robin* under his light impost ran very well, and *Raeburn* was just able to save his place money.

The final event was regarded an equal thing between *Grey Mist* and *Dutchka* with *Guy Fawkes* for a place, but the latter was able to leave all out, and just finished in front of *Dutchka*. The latter has once again changed hands, and gone back to Heywood's stable.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and urie acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Medonal, Re. 3 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE THUGS AND THEIR SYSTEM.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, writing in the *Scotsman*, says:—Thuggee and Thugs, what do they mean? The names are well understood by persons connected with India. To some, though, they may convey only the idea of ordinary criminals who used strangling as a method of murder, and it is but a few who are conversant with the details of the criminal system which, by combining religious superstition with desire for plunder, existed for ages, and till within, the last sixty years, disfigured the progress of civilisation in India, making life and property alike insecure throughout the continent.

The Thugs could claim ancient descent, and are said to have been with the army of Xerxes. It is generally believed their descendants accompanied the Mohammedan invasions into India, and settled in the neighbourhood of Delhi. History asserts that in the time of the Emperor Firoz Shah, about 1290 A.D., numerous stranglers were, on account of their ill repute, deported towards Oude. Later on mention is made of robbers infesting the roads between Delhi and Agra, who cast a rope with a running noose so skilfully round a man's neck that they never failed to strangle him in a trice." During the reign of the great Akbbar, it is also recorded, Thugs were at different times seized and put to death.

From such records it may be assumed that the Mohommedans originated the method, and on their arrival in India initiated the Hindoos into their system of crime, who in their turn inoculated their teachers with their own superstition, and so converted the system into a divine institution, ordained by the Goddess Kalee, also called Bhowani and Devi.

A Hindoo legend asserts that the world was once infested with a monstrous demon named Rukut Beejdana, who was cut in two by Kalee, and from every drop of blood that fell to the ground a fresh demon arose. The goddess in vain tried to kill them all. Wearying of her task, she brushed off the sweat from her arm and created two persons, to whom she gave a "Koomat" (handkerchief), and commanded them to destroy the freshly rising demons. This they did, and then wished to return the handkerchief. The goddess, however, directed them to keep it, and transmit it to their posterity for the object of destroying all persons not of their kindred. The story goes on to narrate that the goddess disposed of the dead bodies on the condition that the murderers never looked back after committing their crimes. One day, however, a Thug looked over his shoulder and saw the goddess throwing the corpses up in the air, and catching them as they fell. The exposure of her pastime so displeased the Deity that she ceased to remove the traces of their crimes, and left it to themselves to conceal the bodies of victims.

She did not, however, abandon her followers, but bestowed on them one of her teeth for a pickaxe, a rib for a knife, and the hem of her garment for a noose, and it is on this account that the pickaxe and handkerchief were revered among all Thugs as their standard and flags. She continued to protect them as long as the religious duties ordained by herself were performed, and also sent them omens for encouragement and warning, to be duly observed as her commands for the destruction or preservation of travellers. The slaughter of women and cows was at the same time strictly prohibited. These omens were numerous, and were looked out for in the direction on which an expedition was to start, or was travelling along. The following are some of the most auspicious:—

The meeting of a tiger, a woman carrying a pitcher of water, an ass braying on the left hand and then on the right, a jackal crossing from right to left, a deer crossing from left to right, a blue jay crossing from left to right, the call of a partridge on the right by day, the continued hooting of a sitting owl, and the croaking of a crow on a living tree. On the other hand a hare or snake crossing the road, a crow croaking on a dead tree, an ass braying while lying down, and the cry of a kite by daybreak were some of the most inauspicious signs. When on an expedition the meeting of any maimed or emaciated person, of a woman with an empty pitcher, or of a donkey was an ill-omen, as was also the sight of a jackal or a wolf crossing from left to right, or of a deer crossing from right to left. If a turban fell off the head of any member of the gang, or a lizard fell on one of them, the results tended to disaster. The sneezing of any of the gang, a dog shaking his head, and an unusual shower of rain were also all causes for alarm.

The goddess also decreed that the Pilhao and Thibao should be most carefully observed, the former represented signs on the left hand, and the latter those on the right. Unless both were obtained, no expedition started on its way. If the Pilhao was auspicious, it was improved by the following of the Thibao, if evil, the danger was diminished.

Religious ceremonies were also observed, especially at the consecration of the pickaxe and handkerchief, the initiation, of a new member, the starting of an expedition, the completion of each murder. The ceremonies were so similar that a description of the "Tapournee" (performed at the completion of a murder) will convey a sufficient idea of them all.

A small amount of sugar was placed on a sheet and spread upon the ground. Beside it lay the sacred pickaxe and a silver coin. The leaders sat on a sheet facing west; behind them the stranglers, and again behind them the rest of the party. The leader of the expedition made a hole in the ground, and, after dropping some of the sugar into it, devoutly prayed aloud, "Great goddess, as thou hast previously vouchsafed health to those in need, so we pray thee now fulfil our desires." These words were repeated by all, after which the leader sprinkled some water over the pit and the pickaxe, and placed some sugar in the hand of each Thug. The signal for strangling (jhir nee) was then uttered, and the sugar eaten in silence. Not a word was spoken until the whole had been eaten and washed down with a draught of water. The silver coin was restored to the owner, and the remnants of the sugar distributed among the lower grades of the gang.

Under the glamour of his religious superstitions the Thug believed that all his evil deeds were ordained from on high, and that punishment in this and the next world could but follow if he was not a true disciple. Colonel Meadows Taylor, in his "Confessions of a Thug," quotes the admonition of a well-known Thug leader to his son when entering on the profession:—"I am a member of that glorious profession which has been transmitted from the remotest periods to the few selected by Allah for his unerring purposes. In it the Hindoo and Mohammedan both unite as brothers, among them bad faith is unknown, a sure proof that our calling is blessed and sanctioned by the divine authority. So clashing are human interests, and so depraved is the social state of our country, that I own no such feeling could exist without the Divine will. Some repugnance you will feel at the practice of your profession, but it is soon overcome, for the rewards held out are too glorious to allow us to dwell for a moment on the means we use to attain them. Besides, it is fate, the decree of the blessed Allah, and who can withstand it? If he leads us into the undertaking, he gives us firm and brave hearts, a determination which no opposition can overcome, and a perseverance which never yet failed to accomplish its object. Be firm, be courageous, be subtle, be faithful—more you need not."

In a vast country like India, divided into numerous administrations, with wide forests, rough and uncultivated regions, villages far apart, and no supervision of the public ways, it was easy for a Thug, or any evil-disposed person, to murder and plunder wayfarers, especially as the leading powers were generally in league with the offenders, and afforded facilities for committing murder by giving information of likely victims, and sheltering members of their gangs.

Thugs were distributed all over India, but principally in the central parts. They lived in villages, and went in largely for the cultivation of land. They were very sensible to domestic feelings and friendships. Their villages were well kept, their lands well cultivated and their wives and children were well treated. Frequently the wife was unconscious of the husband's calling, and the sons were kept in ignorance of it till about the fifteenth year, when they were gradually, by gentle transitions, trained to the business, and finally, after about three years, were regularly initiated as scouts, and, according to their proficiency, were promoted to the higher grades of gravediggers, holders of hands and feet, and last of all to stranglers. Before anyone could attain to the last distinction his courage and impassibility were tried on many expeditions. From the pick of the stranglers were chosen the jemadars of leaders.

When necessity, or the weariness of inactivity, urged them to leave their peaceful homes, expeditions were organised by their respective leaders, generally about the time of the Dasehra festival, at the end of the rainy season. The leaders conferred about their routes; the pickaxe and handkerchief were consecrated; and on the day appointed by the arch-priest (which, however, could not be on a Wednesday or Thursday, or during the months of July, September, or December) the principal leader filled a brass vessel with water and carried it on his right hand by his side. Some turmeric, two copper and one silver coin, with the head of the pickaxe, were then tied up in a cloth, which he took in his left hand and pressed against his breast.

He then advanced in the direction proposed, and prayed aloud. "Great Goddess! Universal Mother! if this coming expedition be good in thy sight, vouchsafe to us help and signs of thy approbation." The leader then waited for the hearing of the Pilhao and Thibao, and not till it was heard did he relax from his position. The turmeric and coins were carefully preserved throughout the expedition, and on its return were usully presented to some poor Brahmin or holy man.

To avoid suspicion Thug gangs used to break up into small parties, who communicated with each other by signs. Thus, on coming to cross-roads, feet were drawn along the road in the direction they were going. If the comrades were to follow quickly, dust was piled along the toe line of the footmarks. If there was no dust, two stones were generally left, one upon the other, or a few leaves were strewed. The necessity of caution was expressed by drawing the back of the hand along the chin. The open hand placed over the mouth and drawn gently downwards showed an absence of danger. They had a language of their own (Ramasee), and when collected together for perpetrating crime used some of the following sentences:—"Sweep the place" for "look out;" "bring firewood" for "take your places;" "bring tobacco or water," for the stranglers to commence. The last term was called the Thirnee.

The "Rumal," by which the strangling was effected, was generally part of a turban cloth, or a handkerchief. It was about five feet in length. A knot with often a piece of silver in it was tied at the double extremity, and a slip knot about eighteen inches from it. Three persons were generally engaged. The principal actor suddenly put the cloth round the neck of his victim, and retained hold of one end, while the other was seized by the second man, who, after the body was brought to the ground, made another fold of the cloth round the neck, placed his foot upon it, and drew the cloth tight. The third man pulled up the legs of the victim, and brought him to the ground. Sometimes a strangler was so expert that no assistant was needed, as when he threw the cloth from behind and got it tight, he suddenly turned his knuckles into the neck of his victim and gave such a sharp wrench that death was instantaneous.

The bodies of the victims were thrown into the graves previously prepared, and were then stabbed and mangled to expedite dissolution, as well as to prevent any inflation of the body which might, by disturbing the soil above, lead to exposure. Old wells and natural fissures were also made use of, and the beds of rivers when handy.

To convey some idea of the way in which a gang worked, an extract from "The Confessions of a Thug" will be of interest. It is the account of the first undertaking of Amir Ali, afterwards a most notorious leader wherein a native banker, with a valuable collection of Benares cloths laden on bullocks, was made away with. "The whole scene is now before me. The bullocks and their drivers, with the Thugs, were all in a confused group in the bed of the little stream, the men shouting and urging on their beasts; but it was easy to see that every man had a Thug close to him awaiting the signal. I tightly grasped the fatal handkerchief, and my first victim was within a foot of me. I went behind him as being preferable to one side, and observed one of the others do the same to a servant. The banker moved a step or two forward. I instinctively followed him. I scarcely felt that I stirred, so intensely was I observing him. 'Jey Kalee!' shouted my father (the leader); it was the signal, and I obeyed it.

"As quick as thought the cloth was round his neck. I seemed endowed with superhuman strength; I wrenched his neck round, he struggled convulsively for an instant, and fell. I did not quit my hold. I knelt down on him, and strained the cloth till my hand ached; but he moved not; he was dead. I quitted my hold, and started to my feet. I was mad with excitement. My blood boiled, and I felt as though I could have strangled a hundred others, so easy, so simple had the reality been. One turn of my wrists had placed me on an equality with those who had followed the profession for years. We then passed up the bed of the stream, and near the mouth of a small tributary, the bed of which was dry, were shown the grave. The corpses were dragged to the brink and thrown in. Incisions were then made in the abdomens, and sharpened sticks driven through them. When all was finished, quantities of stones, which had been collected, were thrown upon the bodies, afterwards thorns, and the whole was covered up with sand, which was carefully smoothed."

Another story in the same book describes how a large treasure with an escort of about twenty persons was plundered and all killed.

"We had kept company with these persons for twenty days; we had become intimate; they told their adventures, we told ours. Cannot you appreciate the intense interest with which we watched their every movement, and our terrible alarms as sometimes our minds misgave us that we were suspected? Yet, still we stuck to them through everything: they were never lost sight of for a moment, and above all their minds were kept happy.

"The time came. We were sitting as usual under some noble trees; one by one we had sung our songs or related our adventures; who could have guessed that a work of death was to follow. Every tongue was employed and the hearty laugh which broke out at times showed how light and merry were our hearts at the certainty of our success. The treasure escort at the thought that the peril of the road was past, and that their large amount of treasure would reach its destination safely—there was not a grave face among us. The Thugs had taken their places, to each man were four stout men allotted, and I marvelled that they should have thus allowed themselves to be separated from each other. But they had not suspected; who could have done so? The moon rose majestically and cast a mellow light upon our group. The treasure escort rose with one accord, and each turned to the men he was near to give a parting salutation. 'Nay,' said I, addressing their chief, 'let us separate as friends; receive my embrace.' We embraced and before the others could press forward to salute me, I gave the Thirnee 'Pan lae.'

"It was enough; the chief fell beneath my own handkerchief, and a few shrieks and groans told the rest—all had died. The bodies were stripped and buried. We stopped not to count our money, and only halted for a few moments at the next village to purchase the sugar (goor) for the tapournee, and in the morning found ourseves about forty miles away from the scene of our night adventure."

The scouts (sothais), or as they might well be called the inveiglers, were a most important section of a gang of Thugs. They assumed various garbs, generally those of peaceful and harmless natives, and were usually unarmed. Their manners and ways were so pleasant and insinuating that they easily ingratiated themselves, and when falling in with a large party would generally seek and obtain the protection of their destined victims. If on the other hand small parties were met with they would offer protection, and a safe escort of some of their armed followers. On falling in with any party likely to prove profitable, news was promptly sent to other members of the gang, who would drop in by twos and threes, and in turn join in their daily pursuits and amusements until a favourable opportunity arose for murdering the party. Frequently the Thugs and their victims would travel together for weeks, a happy united party, eating, singing, and gambling together. The time after the evening meal, when the toils of the day were over and all were enjoying their ease without any suspicion of harm, was often the time chosen for making away with their victims.

It may seem incredible, but yet it is a fact, that this terrible system of Thuggee flourished almost unheeded for centuries, and it is stated that the Government of the old East Indian Company did not realise its existence till about 1810-12. A little later on, when the crime was more prominently brought to notice by the fact that few of the native soldiers on leave ever returned either to their homes or regiments, the authorities were aroused, but it was not till 1829 that Lord William Bentinck then Governor-General of India, took the matter up and instituted a special department for the suppression of the crime. Several notorious Thug leaders were seized, who when they found that their only chance of life lay in fully disclosing their criminal careers, mercilessly denounced their former associates, and generally confirmed their statements by pointing out exactly where their victims had been buried.

With such energy did the special department work that within six years the system was virtually broken up, upwards of 3,000 notorious Thugs were accounted for, and the names of those still at large were to a great extent known.

The supporting by Government of so many confessing prisoners brought about the question of how their families were to be provided for, and the sons removed from the temptation of reverting to the crimes of their fathers. Accordingly, in 1838 a school of industry was started at Jubbulpore for teaching the sons a trade, whereby to earn an honest livelihood. In due course it flourished, and within ten years counted about a thousand inmates, and yearly products worth about £4000.

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	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	13,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 10th Mar. 1894 ..	8,490,000
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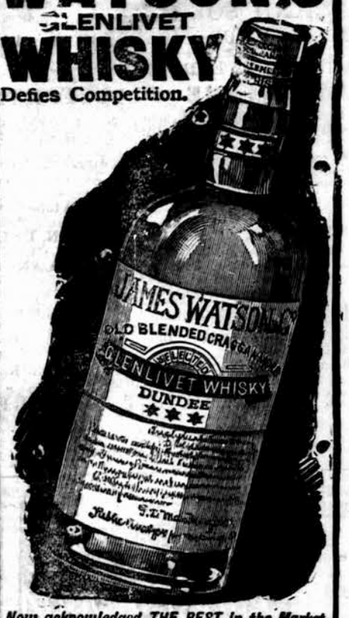

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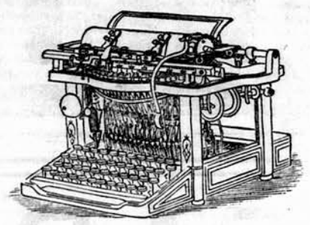

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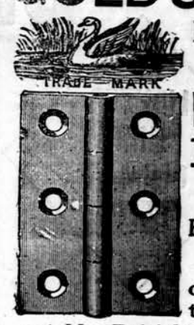

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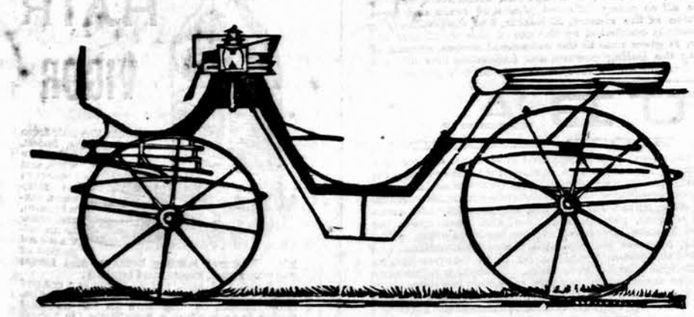

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